REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,341.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 23rd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

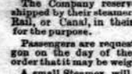
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eardley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES; EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

SECOND ,, ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 17th August. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£30	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 17th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£7
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	34	21	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles(transit of shipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines, Without Fees.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

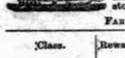
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

Under Contract with Government.

THE BROACH and GOGO STEAM FERRY will COMMENCE PLYING immediately after the S. W. MONSOON.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Screw-Steamship ALBATROSS, expected to reach Bombay about the beginning of September next.

This Steamer is classed in "Lloyd's Register of Shipping as double A 1; and the following are the particulars of her dimensions, extracted from the "Underwriters' Registry" :—

No.	922	Length	241-0 ft.
Measurement	tons.	Breadth	29-1 ft.
	990-661	Depth of hold	14-8 ft.

Engines, 2 Hor. D. A. Sc. 40-24-100 H. P., built and engined in 1869 by JOHN KEY, Kirkaldy.

As the ALBATROSS has been loaded at Bombay twice, her carrying capacity and high character are well-known.

Further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

MRS. BARNES, Midwife, begs to inform the Public that she has REMOVED her RESIDENCE from POONA to LANOWLEE, Bhore Ghaut.

THE CELEBRATED FUTTEHGURH TENTS.—Messrs. RATEE RAM & Co. beg to inform the Public in general that they are prepared to supply DURBAR TENTS and CAMP EQUIPAGE, made of the very best materi l, with latest improvements in shape and style. They are manufactured by their Futtehgurh Tent Manufacturing Company and are guaranteed to be the best in India.

For particulars and detailed Price List apply to our Agents,

Messrs. GORDON and ESSAI,

General Merchants and Outfitation Agents,

Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FILTERS

SILICATED CARBON.

Half Gallon	Rs. 9
One Gallon	,, 12
Two Gallons	,, 20
Two Gallons, Marbled, Elegant	,, 22

LIPSCOMBE'S PATENT.

Half Gallon	Rs. 8
One Gallon	,, 12
Two Gallons	,, 15

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, a Grand Square Piano, by C. H. Schroder, a handsome English-built Miniature Brougham by Marks, a handsome fast-trotting Australian Mare, &c., at Parell, opposite Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of T. Horsefall, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

(The Property of a Gentleman gone Home.)

A Semi-Grand Piano, by the celebrated makers John Broadwood and Sons, in excellent condition.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1872.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

DESIRABLE SITES FOR BUNGALOWS IN POONA.

TO LAND INVESTORS.

To be sold, that portion of ground lying on the bank of the Moola Moota, one mile from the G. I. P. Railway Station of the City of Poona.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell on the premises, near Poona, the following valuable properties subject to the conditions of sale which will be made known at the time of sale :—

Lot No. 1.

Situated near the village of Bhamboorday, Taluka Haveli, Zilla Poona, is registered in the books of the Collector of Poona under No. 33. It contains by admeasurement 3 acres and 24 goontas, and is bounded as follows, viz :—

On the east by the river and Borahs garden, on the west by the high road, on the south by the property of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq., and on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.

Lot No. 2.

Registered under No. 173, contains by admeasurement 4 acres and 22 goontas, and is bounded as follows :—

On the east by the railroad, on the west by the road to Kirkee, on the south by the properties of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq., and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., and on the north by the property of Rajaram Sheevalay.

Lot No. 3.

Registered under No. 7, contains by admeasurement 3 acres and 5 goontas, and is bounded as follows :—

On the east and west by the high road, on the south by the property of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq., and on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.

Lot No. 4.

Registered under No. 10, contains by admeasurement 37 goontas, and is bounded as follows :—

On the east by the high road, on the west by the railroad, on the north by the properties of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esqs., and on the south by the high road and the property of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq.

The land is bounded on the east by the river, the descent to which is by a magnificent flight of steps or ghat constructed of durable hewn stone, and this, together with the irrigation works, were executed at the same time by the late proprietor at a cost of Rs. 50,000. The adjacent properties and bungalows are those of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esqs., &c. &c., the river side being here studded with many villas. About a stone's throw from this land is situated the Engineering College. The property is divided into four lots : Nos. 2 and 3 portions are intersected by the Bombay and Poona Railway : No. 1, which consists of 3 acres and 24 goontas, affords a splendid site for the villa of a wealthy native or a Government office, and may ultimately be required for the railway or other purposes. The greater part of the ground is under cultivation, and the soil is adapted for the growth of the usual Indian products.

SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT BATCH

OF

REAL PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms—

A RARE ASSORTMENT

OF

BEAUTIFUL PEARLS,

suited for all description of Jewellery, and varying in size from a chowe up to 150 chows eight each. They are divided into lots of convenient size, and can be inspected daily.

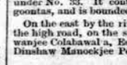
SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, from the well-known and celebrated Fuzwyore, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex P.S. Oscar, via Suez Canal.

On WEDNESDAY, next, the 21st August, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of 53 packages fresh Oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, Raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruits, 2 lb. jars and 1 lb. tins, assorted jams and jellies Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, Lancashire hundroom, herring a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted meats, cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. EMEU, 1,838 tons, and 300 H.P., Capt. Geo. Lee, will leave for CHINA on the 22nd inst., calling at Galle and Singapore.

For Freight and Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 28th August, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING required for Guards, Peons, Pointsmen, and Porters, in the service of the Company, for ONE YEAR.

Samples of cloth can be inspected, and particulars obtained as to conditions and the number of Suits required, on application to the Storekeeper, Boree Bunder.

CHARLES CURREY,

Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 17th August 1872.

NOTICE.—REQUIRED, by the Local Fund District Committee of the Colaba District, an OVERSEER, competent to draw Plans and frame Estimates for Minor Works. Must have had practical experience of such works. Salary 80 Rupees a month with 20 Rupees Batta for eight months in the year. Apply in writing, with testimonials, to the President, District Local Fund Committee of Colaba.

W. SALMON,

Acting Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

15th August 1872.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on TUESDAY, the 27th August 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st June last.

To declare a Dividend.

To appoint Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 19th to 27th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th August 1872.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

PORT WINE, old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto .....per doz. Rs. 24

SHERRY, very Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son. ,, 25

Do. Stout, Rich, —Red Seal ,, 27

Do. Extra fine, Dry,—Yellow Seal ,, 30

Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres ,, 20

GERMAN WINES.

By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.

STILL HOCK.

		Rs.
HOCHHEIMER, 1872	per doz. quarts	40
NEROBERGER	,, ,,	35
RAUENTHALER	,, ,,	32
RUDESHEIMER	,, ,,	24
NIERSTEINER	,, ,,	21
BODENHEIMER	,, ,,	18
WALPORZHEIMER (Red)	,, ,,	18
GEISENHEIMER	,, ,,	18
Ditto	,, pints	10
RIESLING	,, quarts	15

CLARET.

By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz. quarts	10
Ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,, quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	,, quarts	16
St. JULIEN do. do.	,, ,,	18
MUSCAT, superfine Dessert Wine	,, pints	16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	,, quarts	21

BURGUNDIES,

By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz. quarts	48
POMMARD	,, ,,	28
NUITS	,, ,,	25
BEAUNE	,, ,,	18
CHABLIS	,, ,,	18

CHAMPAGNE.

GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by JOHN NEUBERG & Co., Rheims .....per doz. quarts 40

Ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	21
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Freres	,, quarts	30
Ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	16

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NONPAREIL	per doz. quarts	28
Do.	,, pints	15

Th. BICHE-LATOUR'S

CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

COGNAC VIEUX A-1 White Label	per doz. Rs.	24
Do. Do. ,, Green Label	,, ,, ,,	27

Mr. N. has just received another consignment of these celebrated Brandies, which he can confidently recommend as being pure Grape Cognac.

NOTICE.

In order to clear the present Stock of Wines and Brandies, Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in offering the following Liberal Discounts,

FOR CASH ONLY.

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozen.

10 ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,

15 ,, ,, ,, 20 ,, or more.

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—A GAME will be PLAYED TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. If Gentlemen who can attend will kindly send in their names to the Undersigned some Match may be arranged.

Wm. PATERSON.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th August.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1872, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation and to elect two additional Directors.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

REMINGTON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th August 1872.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Fifth Sessions of 1872 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done, dated the 16th day of August 1872, and in the thirty-fifth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,

Sheriff.

PALE DINNER SHERRY.

Fresh Supplies of this fine dry Wine at Cash, Rs. 22-8 ; Credit, Rs. 25.

On sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons ; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell ; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The best sort of Cod Liver Oil is the most agreeable, the clearest, the sweetest, and the most scentless. *I strongly advise you never to order the Brown Oil.*"—*Clinical Lectures*, by T. K. CHAMBERS, M.D., Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES ;

Capsuled and labelled with Trade Mark of

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

OF

LEWIS'S

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

MONDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

Directress.—Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.

The Performance will commence with God Save the Queen, by the whole strength of the Company,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

ROBERTSON'S GREAT COMEDY

IN FOUR ACTS,

SCHOOL.

Bram Farintosh	Mr. R. W. Lawrence.
Lord Beaufoy	G. H. Leonard.
Dr. Sutcliffe	J. R. Taylor.
Jack Poynte	George Anderson.
Mr. Krux	Charles Herbert.
Naomi Tighe	Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.
Bella	Miss Carry George.
Laura	Miss Julia Edouin.
Mrs. Sutcliffe	Mrs. J. R. Taylor.
Lilly	Miss Emma Rogers.
Clara	Miss Carry May.
Kitty	Mis Emma Nelson.

Sportsmen Attendants, &c. &c.

Act I.—The Glade Recreation, &c.

Act II.—The House Examination.

Acts III. & IV.—Grounds ; Flirtation ; Realization.

Between the 1st and 2nd Acts Eight Days are supposed to elapse.
Between the 2nd and 3rd—two hours.
Between the 3rd and 4th—six weeks.

The Scenery will be painted by Herr Fryberger, and Assistants.

Leader of the Orchestra	Mr. Parkes.
Mechanist	Mr. Gill 4.
Property-man	Mr. Austin.
Proprietor	Mr. G. B. W. Lewis.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 5 | Gallery.....Rs. 2

Stalls.....,, 3 | Pit.....,, 1

Doors open at 8-15 ; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had and places secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED IN ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE.

G. B. W. LEWIS, Proprietor.

BHOWNUGGUR PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED (Rs. 500) per Share is PAYABLE at the Office of the Undersigned, on No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before 1st September 1872, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed by the Directors.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged for any payments of Calls after the above date.

By Order of the Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th August 1872.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5 Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August 1872, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1872.

2. To declare a Dividend.

3. To elect Directors in the room of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., and Poorunmull Chimniram, Esq., who retire, the first being eligible for re-election.

4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th August 1872.

NOTICE.—ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the above COMPANY at the Agent's Office, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, up to the 26th August 1872, for the SUPPLY at the Mill, by CONTRACT, of the MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES during the period of twelve months.

Schedules of Articles for which Tenders are invited, and terms or conditions of Contract, can be obtained on application at the Agent's Office.

Parties may tender for one or more complete parts or classes at their option ; but not for a portion of a part or class.

Tenders to be addressed to the Directors of the Company, and the words "Tender for Miscellaneous Articles" be written on the Cover.

The Company will not assign any reason for refusing the lowest or any tenders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA,

Bombay, 10th August 1872. Secretary.

BHOWNUGGUR PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first day of August at 2½ P.M., for the purpose of passing Resolutions for carrying out arrangements made with the Tinnevelly Press Company (Limited) and the Oomrawuttee Press Company (Limited) for the amalgamation of the three Companies, to the following effect :—

That the Company be wound up voluntarily. That a Liquidator be appointed, with power to convey the whole of the immoveable and moveable property and assets of the Company to the "Volkarts' United Press Company," a Company to be formed by the Shareholders of the three Companies for the purpose of acquiring the property of the three Companies, and carrying on the business thereof, and to be registered under Act X. of 1866 on the conditions more particularly specified in the draught Resolutions now lying at the Office of the Undersigned, and with power to carry on the business of this Company in the meanwhile.—Dated this Ninth day of August 1872.

By Order of the Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the Twentieth day of August at 2½ P.M., for the purpose of passing Resolutions, for carrying out arrangements made with the Tinnevelly Press Company, Ld., and the Bhownugur Press Company, Ld., for the amalgamation of the three Companies, to the following effect :—

That this Company be wound up voluntarily. That a Liquidator be appointed, with power to convey the whole of the immoveable and moveable property and assets of the Company to the "Volkarts' United Press Company," a Company to be formed by the Shareholders of the three Companies for the purpose of acquiring the property of the three Companies, and carrying on the business thereof, and to be registered under Act X. of 1866 on the conditions more particularly specified in the draught Resolutions now lying at the Office of the Undersigned, and with power to carry on the business of this Company in the meanwhile.—Dated this Ninth day of August 1872.

By Order of the Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld., 1st January 1866. Agents

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,

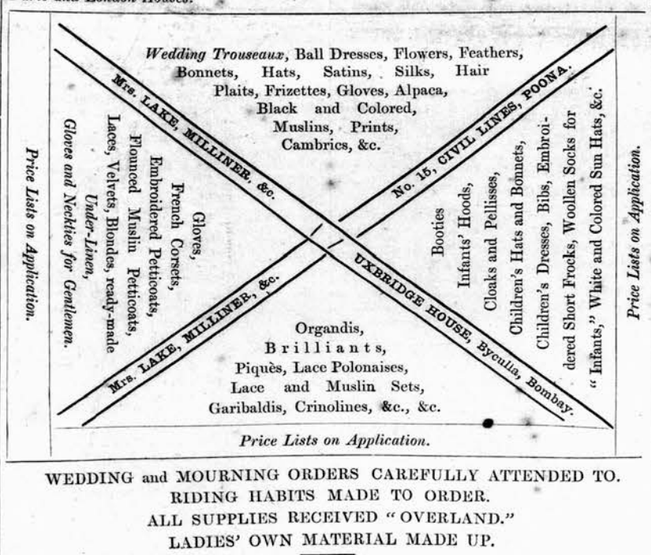
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 15, CIVIL LINES,

POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*



Price Lists on Application.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,

AND

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st *July*, 1872.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

		Rs.	a.
Coats		16	0
Leggings		4	0
Caps		3	8
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9	8
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	8	8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6	8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	72	0
	Badham's White ,, ,,	60	0
	Badham's Spun Silk ,, ,,	12	0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6	8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz.	6	8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12	8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14	8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16	0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4	8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	22	0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6	0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22	0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15	8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12	8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	10	8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby	6	0
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6	8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25	0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18	0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2	8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	The Campbell Bow	1	8
	The Windsor	2	8
	The Romal Satin"	3	0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1	0
	Coloured ,, ,,	1	8
	White Dress Ties, from		8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5	8
	,, ,, Coloured Borders	5	0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10	8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).		
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.		
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.		

BADHAM and CO.,

Rampart Row, Bombay.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS :—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8 }	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	,, 8 8 }	
Ditto Superior Quality	,,	25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	Rs. 18 8 }	,, 30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	,, 12 8 }	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		,, 16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits	Rs. 10 to	,, 18
Winsey, all-Wool, Silk and Wool Shirts	,, 5 to	,, 9

HOSIERY,

English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMAND for Bank of Bombay 2nd issue. Morarjee Spinning shares were offered at Rs. 10,000 per share. Market will be closed on Monday and Tuesday for the Cocoanut holidays.

CALCUTTA.—14TH AUGUST.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-10, and small sums at Rs. 101-12 to 101-14.

4½ per cents. of 1870 at Rs. 106-10.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 104-4, and small sums at Rs. 104-6 to 104-8.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 112-6.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,415.

MADRAS FREIGHTS.—13TH AUGUST.

RATES are steadier and a slight improvement will, we think, shortly be established, but it cannot be very marked, as the tonnage available is still much in excess of our requirements. The Whittier, Persia, Her Majesty, and Countess Russell have cleared for London. The Rajah of Cochin proceeded to Calcutta having secured a charter for coolies hence to Trinidad at £12/15 per head and Rice at 22/15 as Ballast; the Herkaru has been taken up for conveying coolies thence to the Mauritius at £4/17/6 per head. The Marie Laurie, a French ship, was accepted at 20s francs for coolies from Pondicherry to Martinique. The steamers Excelsior and Bolloon and the ship Lena have arrived from England. The first named steamer when on shore in the Red Sea threw most of the cargo for this port overboard, but sustained, we believe, little damage to her hull. The Gatineau, Derwentwater, Edwin Fox, Dilbhur, Brisbane, Bengal, and Dunphaile Castle, are still on the berth.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—17TH AUGUST.

London...	Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron ships Cotton ..... Wooden ships „ Myrabolms & Coir bills Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. £1 17s. 6d. £1 17s. 6d. £1 10s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ..... Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	.....	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China ..	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 to 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Stewart Lane	Jones	Calcutta.
18	Arctusa (s)	Inchiostri	Trieste, &c.

The barque Teazer, Nacoda, to Madras via Alleppy, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer India, to Genoa, &c.

Steamer Mula, to Malabar Coast.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 14 Excelsior (s) .....Cowie.....London, June 22.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella (s), 3 cases hardware, Dewjee Canjee; 25 cases portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 3 packages earthenware, Manjee Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

Assyria (s), 22 cases oilmanstores, and 4 cases haberdashery, Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.; 5 casks safety fuse, Ebram Abdoollusson; 6 cases haberdashery, M. & P. B. Colah & Co; 57 bales water yarns, Pencershaw.

Palermo (s), 25 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sirille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Euxine, 16 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 36 bales cotton, Nansey Narranjee.

Aretusa (s), 142 bags Tuscel, Premjee Runchordass; 3 bales cotton, Hurrydas Toolseedas; 55 bales wool, Cursondas Moolee.

India (s), 33 bales wool, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

Delhi (s), 150 bundles hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 50 bales wool Doongersey Gopejee.

Morning Light, 13 bales hemp rope, and 5 bales jute, Ruttonbordas Khoosal; 1,580 packages myrabollams, S. S. Narelwalla.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi (s), 7 bales hides, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 8 cases cardamoms, Kessowjee Jadowjee; 10 bales hides, Oomer Hoosen.

FOR VENICE.

Delhi (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Euxine (s), 60½ bales cotton Becherdas Ambaidas; 544 bales cotton, Nurgas Kessowjee & Co.; 22 bales cotton, and 128 bales white twist, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hussen & Co.; 66 bales cotton Sodasive Gopinath; 121 bales cotton, B. I. S. N. Co.; 25 bales twist, Mahomedbhoy Dama & Co.; 25 bales white twist, and 176 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 250 bales cotton Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

Delta (s), 109 bales cotton, Sewram Kooselchund, 137 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram: 52 bales cotton, Hajee John Mahomed Abdool Khalnek; 100 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta (s), 50½ chests M. opium, Tarachund Sittaram; 66 chests M opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—The Market has been quiet, and rates show no change. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs.	4	6	0	to Rs.	4	6	6
„	„	40	„	39	„	7	lbs.	„	4	14	0	to	„	4	14	6
„	„	40	„	39	„	8½	lbs.	„	5	10	0	to	„	5	11	0
„	„	45	„	39	„	7	lbs.	„	5	0	0	to	„	5	1	0
„	„	45	„	39	„	8	lbs.	„	5	11	0	to	„	5	12	0
„	„	45	„	39	„	9	lbs.	„	6	9	0	to	„	6	10	0
„	„	50	„	39	„	10	lbs.	„	7	3	0	to	„	7	4	0
„ Printers		25	„	39	„	2½	lbs.	„	2	2	6	to	„	2	3	0
„	„	26	„	39	„	3	lbs.	„	2	7	6	to	„	2	8	0
„ Madapollams		32	„	24	„	3½	lbs.	„	1	13	6	to	„	1	14	0
„	„	32	„	24	„	3	lbs.	„	2	4	0					
„ Cambrics		50	„	24	„	5½	lbs.	„	3	12	0	to	„	3	13	0
„ Jaconets		40	„	20	„	2½	lbs.	„	1	15	3	to	„	1	15	6
„	„	40	„	20	„	2½	lbs.	„	2	2	6	to	„	2	3	0
„	„	45	„	20	„	2½	lbs.	„	2	7	0	to	„	2	7	6

The COTTON MARKET closed very dull, with almost nothing doing.

IN YARNS we have no change whatever to note.

METALS continue quiet with little or no change in prices.

PIECE GOODS.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 17th instant :—

750 pieces	Grey Shirtings	45 inch	39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs.	5	1	0
500 „	„	„	45 „	39 „	9 lbs.	„	6	6	0
1,000 „	„	Madapollams	32 „	24 „	3 lbs.	„	2	4	0
500 „	Dyed Cambrics	24 „	28 „			„	2	15	0

YARNS.

2,000 lbs. Mule, No. 40	.....	per lb. As. 11½
7,500 lbs. „	40	„ „ 11¼

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 18TH AUGUST, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from Continent Europe, via Turkey, 17th August, 1-30 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 17th August, 6-58 P.M. Cable right to ao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 18TH August, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 83, rainfall 1 inch 32 cents.

VINGORLA, 18th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 84, rainfall 73 cents.

CARWAR, 18th August, 7 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·95, rainfall 1 inch 25 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 17.

Clements, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Cawnpore

Duff, Surgeon Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 17.

Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate, on leave, to Poona.

Hatchell, Captain, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, on leave, to Poona.

Duff, Surgeon Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 18.

Jessop, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal 2nd Bat. 19th Regiment, on leave, to Europe.

Clements, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Europe.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 12th August 1872.

H. E. the C.-in-C. is pleased to lay down the following rules for the Canteens of Convalescent Depots, as an experimental measure, in substitution of those published in G. Os. Nos. 42 and 220 of 1871 :—

I. Until further orders, the issue of spirits in Convalescent Depot canteens is prohibited, so soon as the supply now in store is exhausted.

II. The amount of malt liquor to be allowed to a convalescent will, in future, be determined by the medical officer in charge.

III. A report from the senior medical officer on the result of this change will be submitted to Army Head Quarters, by the Comdt. of each depot at the end of the present year.

The Civil and Military Examination Committee, held at Bombay on the 12th July 1872, have declared the undermentioned officer to have passed the test specified in Rule XIV. of G. G. O. 734 of 1864 :—

Degree of Honor in Persian.

Lt. A. C. Talbot, Ben. S. C., Squadron Subaltern 2nd Cavy Hyderabad Contingent.

Lt.-Col. W. H. Smith, S. C., late Station Staff Officer at Dinapore, is, at his own request, posted to Umballa for general duty, and will join that station on the expiration of his present leave.

Lt.-Col. (Br.-Col.) C. F. Smith, S. C., is, at his own request, transferred from Lucknow to Umballa, for general duty, and will join the latter station on the expiration of his present leave.

Major S.-G. Warde, late 11th N. I., is, at his own request, posted to Meerut, for general duty, and will join that station on the expiration of his present leave.

Capt. W. Jones, General List, Infantry, attached to the 3rd N. I., is transferred for duty to the 19th N. I.

At the examinations held on the 28th June and following days, of the classes attending the third session of garrison instruction in Bengal and, Burmah, the following officers have passed the test laid down in Horse Guards' G. O. 63 of 1817, and are qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain :—

1. Lt. W. G. Thomas, (1), 2nd Battn. 25th Foot,
2. Lt. D. A. A. Macpherson, (1) 85th Foot.
3. Lt. W. C. Lloyd, (1) (2), 20th Hussars.
4. Lt. M. N. G. Kane, (1), 72nd Foot.
5. Lt. H. F. V. Gaiskell, 2nd Battn. 10th Foot.
6. Lt. W. F. Kelly, 1st Battn. 8th Foot.
7. Lt. G. Hawkes, 2nd Battn. 19th Foot.
8. Lt. H. Bolleau, 11th Bengal Cavy.
9. Capt. T. N. Walker, (1)* 32nd Punjab Pioneer.
10. Lt. T. O. FitzGerald, 2nd Battn. 19th Foot.
11. Lt. J. O. C. Möller, (1), 41st Foot.
12. Lt. G. V. Turner, 1st Battn. 8th Foot.
13. Lt. C. W. Norton, 5th Lancers.
14. Lt. E. Lovegrove, (2), 58th Foot.
15. Lt. H. S. Wheatley, 65th Foot.
16. Lt. R. H. Hoyle, 72nd Foot.
17. Lt. H. R. Roberts, (3), 2nd Battn. 10th Foot.
18. Lt. W. Welman, 80th Foot.
19. Lt. C. T. Bingham,* 33rd Bengal N. I.
20. Lt. F. W. R. Jones, 63rd Foot.
21. Lt. L. G. Mundy, 11th Hussars.
27. Lt. W. Coles, 106th Foot.

(1) Specially mentioned for proficiency in Military Surveying and Reconnaissance.

(2) Passed very creditably in Fortification.

(3) Ditto ditto in Military Law.

* Attending the course voluntarily.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division Order, dat d the 2nd AUG. 1872, appointing Surg. L. F. Dickson, M. D. to do duty with the 3rd N. I., as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 31st July 1872.

Muttra Station order, dated the 19th July 1872, directing Riding-master W. Matthews, 11th Hussars, to take charge of the Station Staff office at Muttra, from the 10th Dec. 1871 to the 8th Feb. 1872, both days inclusive, during the absence of the 11th Hussars at the Camp of Exercise, Delhi.

2nd Battalion 1st Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 2nd July 1872, appointing Lt. H. Gardner to be Asst. Instr of Musketry, from the above date, vice L. W. B. Baker, offg. as Battn. Instr. of Musketry.

65th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th April 1872, appointing Lt. R. W. Dalgety to act as Instructor of Musketry, during the absence of Lieut. C. G. B. Martin on general leave, or until further orders.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 17th July 1872, appointing Capt. B. Williams, adjutant and officiating 2nd Squad. Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties, in the room of Capt. G. A. A. Baker, detained on court martial duty at Landour.

13th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 18th July 1872, appointing Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, 2nd Squad. Subn. (on probation), to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 28th June 1872, in the room of Lieut. S. D. Turnbull, proceeding on sick leave.

19th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 27th July 1872, appointing Lieut. G. M. Abbott, 1st Squad. Subn., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. W. Lamb, offg., 44th.

24th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 29th April 1872, appointing Lieut. C. S. Hogge, 2nd Wing Subn., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. E. Stedman, appointed offg. Wing Officer, with effect from the 23rd item.

30th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th July 1872, appointing Capt. A. G. Hartshorne, offg. Qr. Mr., to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 29th June 1872, in the room of Major G. V. Fosbery, v. c., absent on leave on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Capt. (Local Maj.) Sir W. Hamilton, Bt., (D. Baty. D. Brigade,) to Simla, from the 24th Aug. to the 26th Sept., on urgent private affairs.

Asst. Surg. W. Tanner, (B. Baty.,) A. Brigade, from the 16th July to the 31st Oct., on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Lt. F. O. Foote, (B. Batt., 18th Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt. A. W. Anstruther, (E. Batty., 19th Brigade,) to remain at Mussoorie, from the 14th July to the 14th Sept., on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

3rd Foot, (1st Battalion).—Lt. E. W. Howey, to Nynee Tal, on medical certificate, from date of leaving regiment, to 31st Oct.

88th Foot.—Lt. D. A. A. Macpherson, to Calcutta, from the 12th July 1872 to the 12th Jan. 1873, to study the native languages.

106th Foot.—Lt. H. A. S. Moorhouse, to remain at Bombay, from the 27th April to the 7th June; and to England, from the 7th June, preparatory to retiring from the service.

General List, Cavalry.—Capt. M. H. Court, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

General List, Infantry.—Capt. E. W. Smyth, (Adjt. 31st N. I.) to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board, under the rules of 1868.

Staff Corps.—Lt.-Col. C. W. Miles, (2nd in Command 14th N. I.,) to remain at Murree, on medical certificate from the 30th June to the 30th Nov., in extension of privilege leave.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Asst. Surg. C. Armstrong, M. B., (attached to the 37th Foot), to Mussoorie, from the 1st April to the 31st July, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Establishment.—Surg. Major S. A. Homan, (in medical charge 8th N. I.,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, to Europe on private affairs.

[This cancels the preparatory leave granted by G. O. C. C. of the 17th June 1872, p. 284.]

British Medical Service.—Staff Asst. Surg. G. Corry, (attached to the 2nd Batn. 25th Foot), to hills north of Deyrah, from the 25th July to the 24th Oct., on private affairs.

Staff Asst. Surg. W. R. Kerans, in medical charge Fort Lahore, to England, for six months, from date of quitting station, on urgent private affairs.

ORDNANCE—BUTTS.

The following letter from the Military department, No. 408, dated 17th July 1872, the Quartermaster General, is published for general information :—

"In reply to your letter No. 2417, "Ranges—Artillery," dated the 26th June 1872, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, that the Government of India sanctions a discontinuance of the erection of stop butts in ranges for rifled ordnance, and the construction of splinter-proof chambers."

STAFF—MISCELLANEOUS.

In continuation of G. O. 29 of 1866, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter, No. 567, dated 23rd July 1872, from the Secretary to Government Military department, to the Adjutant General :—

"With reference to G. G. O. No. 187 of the 27th February 1866, I am directed to request that, to avoid any possibility of misapprehension as respects its 4th paragraph, the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief may be moved to notify, that though admission to the senior department of the Thomason Civil Engineering College is still open to commissioned officers under the rank of Field Officer, thus affording an opportunity for study in many of the essential branches of military training, it is to be clearly understood that officers, availing themselves of the benefits of the institution, must not consider that the completion of the course of study there gives them any kind of claim on the Government for employment in the Public Works Department, or other Civil department under the Government of India."

"4. No staff appointment in any Department can be guaranteed to those who pass either standard. But as a rule those who qualify will be appointed to the Public Works Department as assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, if they desire it, and if there are vacancies in the Department; and provided there are no objections to their taking a staff appointment. It must be distinctly understood however that all officers of the British Army appointed to the Public Works Department from the College must enter the Staff Corps.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 13, 1872.)

Mr. N. A. Roupell, Covenented—6 months, s.c.

Mr. C. W. W. Martin, Covenanted Asst. Collr. of Trichinopoly—3 months, s.c.

Mr. J. H. Wright, Uncovenanted, 1st Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey, Madras—6 months, s.c.

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Maj. Samuel Galbraith, Supt. of Police, Nellore, to act as Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police, Northern Range, during the employment of Major Tennant on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. Charles John Birch Harris, Asst. Supt. of Police, Salem, to act as Supt. of Police, Nellore, during the employment of Major Galbraith on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. Horatio Samuel Court, Asst. Supt. of Police, Tanjore, to act as Supt. of Police, in Coimbatore, during the employment of Capt. Balmer on other duty, or until further orders.

Lt. George Chamberlain Cooper, Agt. Asst. Supt. of Police Kistna, to act as Asst. Supt. of Police in Salem during the employment of Capt. Harris on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. Herbert Augustus Tierney Sopean, Madras S. C., to act as Asst. Supt. of Police, in Kistna during the employment of Lt. Heming on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. Henry William Blair, Assist. Supt. of Police, Kurnool, to act as Supt. of Police in Cuddapah during the employment of Capt. Cox on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. John Ewart Edwards Agincourt Boyd, to act as Asst Supt. of Police, in Cuddapah during the employment of Capt. Chrystie on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. A. F. Kenny, to act as Assist. Supt. of Police in Tanjore during the employment of Capt. Court on other duty, or until further orders.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr. W. S. Harington, Ex. Engr. 1st grade, from the East Coast Canal Range (Chingleput District) of the Salem District, for the charge of the Ossoor Range.

Mr. G. T. Walch, Ex. Engr., 3rd grade, from the Godavery to the Chingleput District, for the charge of the East Coast Canal Range.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :

Capt. F. Kilgour, of the S. C. Proby Asst. Supt. of Police, on furlough on medical certificate for one year.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval—

Asst. Surg. Daniel Kearney, having completed twelve years' service on the 2nd Jan. 1872, and successfully passed the prescribed examination on the 15th July 1872, to be Surg. from the latter date.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe : Col. G. F. Shakespear, of the S. C. offg. Depy Judge Advocate, Ceded and Northern Districts, on furlough on private affairs for 20 months.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lt. Thomas Greenaway, of H. M.'s 108th Foot, 2nd Wing. Subn. 24th Regt. N. I., is admitted to the Madras S. C. from the 6th June 1871, subject to H. M's. approval.

Lt.-Col. J. W. Rideout, Offg. Controller of Military Accounts, is granted privilege leave for 60 days, from the 19th inst., or date of departure. Col. E. T. Fasken, Examiner of Commissariat, Clothing and Stud. Accounts, will, without prejudice to his own duties, conduct those of the Controller, during the absence and on the responsibility of Lt.-Col. Rideout.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Aug 17.)

Capt. A. Ollivant, District Supt. of Police, Muttra, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 25th Aug., 1872,

Mr. W. Clifford, District Supt. of Police, Humeerpore, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 7th Aug., 1872.

Mr. D'Arcy McArthy, District Supt. of Police, Mynpoorg, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 25th September, 1872, or subsequent date.

Mr. F. C Daukes, Asst. Mag. and Collr of Allahabad, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th Sept.

Surg. H. S. Smith, M. B., Offg. Civil Surg. of Bareilly, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Sept.

Doctor R. Mioe, Civil Surg. Budaon, to officiate as Supt. and Medical Officer of the Futtehgurh Central and District Jails, vice Dr. R. Reid, with effect from the 22nd July, 1872, and to be invested with all the powers of such officers under the Prisons Act.

Mr. E. H. J. Wallace, Offg. Asst. Supt. of Police, Agra, to officiate as District Supt. of Police, Muttra, during the absence of Capt. Ollivant, or until further orders.

Mr. R. Pocock, Asst. District Supt. of Police, to officiate as District Supt. of Police, Humeerpore, during the absence of Mr. Clifford, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Gardner, Inspr. of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Myspoory, during the absence on leave of Mr. McArthy, or until further orders.

Maj. A. H. Bramley, to officiate as District Supt. of Police, Bijnour, with effect from the 24th July, 1872.

Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Settlement Officer of Etawah, to be in charge of the Settlement of the Morabadad District, in addition to his present duties.

Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, Settlement Officer of Etah, to be in charge of the Settlement of the Humeerpore District, in addition to his present duties.

Mr. H. Blewitt, Senior Customs Patrol, Agra Division, to officiate as Collr. of Customs, Agra, during the absence on deputation of Mr. R. J. Whitten, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Butt, Asst. Settlement Officer, 1st grade, Shahjehanpore, to officiate as Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. G. Currie, with effect from the 20th April last.

From the 15th July, 1872, the date on which Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite returned to duty—

Mr. W. T. Martin, Offg. Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst. Mag. and Collr.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WINCHESTER—August 17th, at the residence of her mother, Lower Colaba, Mrs. Catherine Susan Winchester, aged 27 years and 11 months, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DECOURCY—August 6th, at Hushyarpur, the wife of W. B. DeCourcy, Esq., of a son.

DOBSON—August 12th, at St. John's Hill, Bangalore, the wife of Alfred E. Dobson, Esq., Lieut. Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

DUFF—August 5th, at Bhuteahee, Bhaugulpoor, the residence of J. F. Bowers, the wife of W. C. Duff, Esq, of Rajpoor Factory, of a son.

JEFFERY—August 10th, at Diamond Harbour, the wife of J. E. B. Jeffery, Esq., C.S., of son.

DEATHS.

BOWEN—August 9th, at Goojrat Dak Bungalow, while travelling from Doolealto Lahore, of cholera, Arthur William, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, aged 10 years and 6 days.

BRUCE—August 13th, at Calcutta, of acute dysentery, Frances Sophia, relict of the late Henry Bruce, aged 61 years and 8 months.

ROUSE—August 13th, at Ranegunge, of apoplexy, Jessie, the dearly beloved wife of William Rouse, E. I. Railway.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1872.

WE learn that information has been received in Bombay, from rather good authority, to the effect that the Chamber of Commerce was too late with its memorial in regard to the Carwar Railway, for that the Secretary of State for India had given his sanction to the construction of that line before the last mail left London. We cannot however say positively that this information is correct, and a serious doubt is thrown upon it by the consideration that if it had been true, if the Carwar Line had been positively sanctioned by the Duke of Argyll three weeks ago, that fact would, in all likelihood, have been telegraphed to Bombay both by the advocates and the opponents of the proposed line. The former parties might possibly have been in doubt whether it would be best for them to disclose the information (supposing they had it) and so try and discourage the existing and growing agitation on the subject, or to pursue the policy of working in the dark, which has hitherto been one of the characteristics of their proceedings. They might have thought that the obtaining of the Duke's sanction as a *fait accompli*, settling the whole subject, ought to be announced as a discouragement of further agitation or they may have feared that, if the sanction had been given, a knowledge of that fact might only lead to further remonstrances, and so they may have thought it expedient to keep the fact, if such it be, concealed in the dark recesses of their own minds. We cannot answer for them in that respect, but it is at least not likely that any formal irrevocable sanction of the Carwar Railway scheme would have been given by the Secretary of State for India three weeks ago, without positive information of that having been conveyed to Bombay some time ago to parties who are opposed to the scheme, and who have not yet learned that the proper way to deal with questions of public interest and importance is to work at them in the dark and conceal or misrepresent any knowledge they may have regarding such subjects. It is not impossible, however, that the Secretary may have signed such a sanction and despatched it to India, and afterwards telegraphed that it should be held back. Looking at these considerations it seems at least improbable that the Duke of Argyll has given any positive public sanction as yet to the construction of the Carwar Railway. No doubt the same influences which have hitherto been at work in regard to that project would try to hurry on his decision as much as possible, but though it was quite possible for them to succeed in doing so, it is not likely that they would have succeeded without that having transpired before now. But if the Duke of Argyll has given his formal public sanction to the Carwar railway we hardly think he will withdraw it now, for, doubtless, within an hour after the giving of that sanction was known by the promoters of the scheme they would take action upon it so as to make it difficult to withdraw it.

But even if this scheme has been sanctioned, does that put the subject at rest, or render nugatory the opposition with which it has met? So far from such being the case it only opens the bail and removes the Carwar scheme from the sphere of local to that of imperial politics. Our accusation against the Government of India is that under the present system our possession of this country is of *no advantage to England and of very little to India itself*. We want just a few more instances like the Carwar Railway of the way in which things are managed for India, but it is evident that the force of such strange schemes as illustrations of Indian Government, will have triple effect when it can be shown that they were carried out against the open remonstrances of the mercantile community, of special officers, and of the general public. In its last number to hand the *Asiatic* truly remarks that "not even the Premier can touch the India "Office. There is secrecy in our Foreign Office; "but its secrets when they offend against the "freedom of our Parliamentary Government are "traceable, if the light in the Foreign Office "be not that of the noonday sun, in the India "Office there is a darkness which can be felt." Now what is this power in the thick and tangible darkness of the India Office, and in the Indian Governments, especially when weak or wicked men are at their head, which defies India and England alike, and ignores the public opinion of both countries? As we have elsewhere said, and as we shall repeat until it is no longer necessary to do so, this power, if it were dragged to the light, would be found to be composed of nothing more than the stubborn wills and underhand devices of a few select and privileged individuals, for the most part ignorant conceited boys or used up pragmatic old men, but hardly numbering a single person who could take any eminent place in the open councils of a free nation. If the Carwar scheme be carried out and prove to be the great, expensive, and injurious failure, which in all human probability it must be, its lesson will not be lost, and the opposition it has met with will prove most forcibly the urgent necessity there is for an entire change in the system of secret Government in India, and for really opening up this country to the enterprise and the intelligence of England. The *Pioneer*, in its issue of Friday, pertinently remarks of the Carwar Railway scheme—"But we must here ask, if very nearly "all the Chamber of Commerce are opposed to "it—who befriends it? That some one, and "a powerful friend, supports the Carwar-Gud "duck line appears certain, for we find that "when it became known in Bombay in 1869 "that a survey had been ordered of the "proposed route, a petition signed by 54 "firms was submitted to Sir Seymour Fitz-"gerald protesting against the undertaking, "but not only was no answer returned, "and no notice taken of so influential a re-"monstrance, but the matter was steadily push-"ed on, until in May last the Government of "India formally recommended the construction "of the line. . . The Chamber of Commerce "are, we think, now justified in reckoning upon "the present memorial not being burked like "its predecessor of 1869, and, when it is taken "into consideration, upon the Carwar line "remaining in embryo for a yet indefinite "period." The Memorial of the Chamber could not this time be burked, but something of the same kind has been repeated if the Secretary of State has been hurried on to give his sanction to the proposed line. It is this secret style of doing things, which considers neither the interests of the country nor of the English-men in India, and which even hesitates not to try and ruin the characters of Her Majesty's officers, that is the greatest curse of India at present and the most crying public evil. It is satisfactory to notice that some stand appears already to be made in high places against this secret system, which puts one hand into our pockets and with the other tries to cut our throats. The postponement by Lord Northbrook of consideration of the objectionable and dangerous Criminal Procedure Code affords another instance of His Excellency's unwillingness to hurry through important measures against the wishes of the public. But it is impossible to be too much on our guard against the tendencies which exist at present to make India merely a private estate in which to carry out the notions or the private commercial schemes of a few privileged individuals. Let us not forget, whatever they may do, that these people could not be in India, or in the India Office, for a single day were it not for the power behind them of a great and free nation, and we have the right, and are by duty called upon, imperiously to demand that such a power shall not be secretly exercised for their private benefit, but openly for the interests of the nation which affords the *pax Britannicum* and of the people who are protected by it.

ON the 10th instant we offered a few remarks upon the "order" which deals with the unemployed officers. The original idea of the Home Government was, that by carrying out the forced retirement of a large number of these gentlemen, the cost of maintaining them in idleness would be got over. This plan, while very well from a financial point of view, was one that could not be wholly maintained in law, or with a due regard to assurances made at the time the Staff Corps was formed. Since penning our former article we have ascertained that Government has resolved only to go as far as authorized by existing rules, and by equitable considerations. It is a great pity that the length to which His Grace the Duke of Argyll intended to use a rather arbitrary power was not long ago publicly signified; had it been made known, we should have been spared the not unjustifiable public howl which has gone throughout British India. We should not have seen the Press teeming with angry remonstrances; and many good officers subjected to painful and unnecessary anxiety. We are glad to announce, on very high authority, that the fears entertained by so many old officers are groundless, and that the exodus from the service caused by the order of the 1st of August last, will comparatively be very small. The Bengal papers boldly asserted that nearly 500 gentlemen would be affected by the recent despatch; and it was very generally understood that from 17 to 30 officers of this Presidency would be sent adrift. But what are the facts? We have learned that from 30 to 50 officers only, in the whole of the Presidencies will be touched by the carrying out of the directions of the Home Government, and that in the Presidency of Bombay, but five officers will be called upon to retire. Now we think it only right to at once publish this fact, for it is most unhealthy that the army should suppose, that a relentless and cruel procedure was for the first time about to be introduced into the military system of India. We could have wished, as the numbers are so small, that Government had permitted them to grow beautifully less by the slow but sure process of death and retirement, and that thus even a peg to lay a complaint upon would not have been found. It is not however for the body of officers who compose the service to argue this question with the authorities, nor is it our part as journalists to attempt to fathom the special reasons which dictated a departure from general rules as regards matters of pensioned retirement. If Government are in *bona fide* possession of the fact, that certain officers are bad characters, and that others are mentally or physically

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MHOW, 16TH AUGUST.

SIR GEORGE MONTGOMERY, C.S.I., gave a grand ball and supper the day before yesterday—many of the *elite* of Indore as well as Mhow being invited for the occasion. The affair went off with great *eclat*.

I find I was wrong in saying that the sentence in the case of Sergeant Hannay, P. W. D., was pronounced illegal, the fact being, as I am now assured, that the punishment was considered excessive (for the trivial offence with which the Sergeant was charged), and the remainder of the sentence was accordingly remitted by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, who, I am glad to see, tempered justice with mercy. The petty staff, not to be outdone by the swells of this hospitable station, nor to be behind time, gave a ball and supper also last Wednesday, so that we had the votaries of Terpsichore enjoying themselves, in various stations of life, on one and the same day.

GUDDUCK (DHARWAR DISTRICTS), 15TH AUG.

I AM sorry to announce the death of Mr. C. E. Fuller, of the Carwar and Hoobles State Railway, on the night of 13th August, 1872, between Gudduck and Annagherry, while he was being carried to Dharwar for medical treatment. The deceased was a young man of about 23 years of age, and of an amiable disposition. His death will be lamented by all who knew him. He was a stranger in a strange land. People attribute his death to be the result of a dog bite, but the medical men are of opinion that his cause of demise is the delirium from which he was suffering for a short time past.

WANT OF ACCOMMODATION IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The reading public who care for their morning paper at the breakfast table care little perhaps to know whether or not the gentlemen of the Press have to pursue their profession under difficulties. Yet such is the fact, at least in the highest Court of Judicature in the presidency. In the first division court, only two seats are available for the reporters of the three daily newspapers. So when an important application came on this morning before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, I was obliged to stand in dismay for want of a seat; the two reporters' seats as well as every other seat being occupied by counsel and solicitors. I should have wished to get into one of the seats reserved for the court's officers, but even some of these, which were not occupied by the court's officers and their clerks, were occupied by solicitors and young men preparing for the Bar. Neither the court nor its officers showed the least sign of sympathy for the forlorn reporter who, in his difficulty, could hardly see his way out of it. He was thinking of what excuse should be made to the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* on a report of the application appearing in the other two dailies, when, luckily, it turned out that the matter was mentioned simply to ask for a postponement. A postponement was accordingly granted. And so your reporter had a narrow escape from a "court" dilemma. But had it been otherwise, and had the case gone on—what then? I leave it to those concerned to decide whether the representatives of the Press should be left to find a proper seat by *chance* in Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

16th August. YOUR REPORTER.

LEWIS'S TROUPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a pity that Lewis's troupe have decided on giving their first performance on Monday, a day on which all Bombay people who are theatrically inclined and who are admirers of the drama, amongst which number I am a humble unit, intend to take advantage of the holidays, and speed away somewhere out of town for a change. I trust sincerely that the troupe will have a bumper house on the opening night. Should they not, I hope they will not be discouraged. The Company have arrived in Bombay unfortunately at a most inopportune time. But, nevertheless, I predict that they will not leave Bombay without a hearty and well-deserved welcome.

Cannot the Bombay Dramatic Society do something to assist the enterprising Lewis? We are certainly most dreadfully in want of amusement in Bombay at present; and anything of a first-rate order, which this Company of actors promises to be, should be patronized.

I hope the troupe will reproduce "School" on some future occasion.

AN ADMIRER OF THE DRAMA.

Bombay, 17th August.

BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—The High Court, Appellate Side, will be open as usual to-day.

MR. GEORGE, who has been lately appointed acting Postmaster of Bombay, arrived on Friday last from Madras.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per s.s. Delta will be closed at the General Post Office at 1. P.M. to-day.

A NEW KARBHAREE AT NOWSAREE.—Nana Raghoonath has been appointed by Mulharao Maharaj as a Karbharee at Nowsaree.

THE FOUZDAR OF NOWSAREE.—Mr. Moolchund, the Fouzdar of Nowsaree, has been transferred by the Gaekwar to a place called Patun.

DENGUE FEVER AT BULSAR.—We learn that the dengue fever has again made its appearance at Bulsar, and is at present seriously raging there.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo boy, aged about six years, fell from a window of the second storey of a house at Khetwady on Friday. He was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

CHOLERA.—A native, residing at Nagdevi Cross Lane, was attacked with cholera on Friday. A Hindoo girl by name Sonebaee, who was attacked with the epidemic on Thursday, died on Saturday.

REPORTED CASE OF ENORMOUS INSOLVENCY.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* gives out a report that a wealthy Marwaree merchant of this city has stopped payment. His liabilities are stated to be more than a crore of rupees.

DEMAND FOR MORE SCHOOLS.—A Mussulman correspondent of the *Akhbari Soudagur* requests the Director of Public Instruction to open new schools in several parts of the native town, where there is a great demand for them.

A NATIVE VAGRANT.—Abdool Rahimon, a native vagrant, was charged before Mr. Connon on Saturday with stealing five pieces of wearing apparel, belonging to a man named Hurry Bicknack, and was, on conviction, sentenced to receive ten stripes.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Jamsetjee Dossabhoy, a hack buggy driver, was charged before Mr. Connon, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Chislett, with driving his buggy in a rash and negligent manner, and was fined five rupees.

THE CASE OF THE KAPOLE BANIA.—With reference to the case of the Kapole Bania, which has recently been settled out of the Police Court, the *Jam-i-Jamshed* wants to know the reason why such an important case on which to champion widow marriage has been withdrawn from the Court?

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday on the body of a young girl, aged about ten years, named Kalloo, who was kicked by a horse in the Bhendy Bazaar road on Friday. The jury found that the girl's death was caused by her having been accidentally kicked by a horse.

A NOTED THIEF.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan named Ally Hoosein, a noted thief, was charged with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a street, without giving any satisfactory account of himself. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Mr. Connon to undergo three months' hard labor.

ASSAULTING A PARSEE AND RESISTING A POLICE OFFICER.—A Mussulman named Ally Hoomissa was charged before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday with assaulting one Cursetjee Nowrojee, and resisting a police officer while in the execution of his duty. He admitted the offence, and was fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET MATCH.—We notice that some sporting spirits have come forward to ornament the Cocoanut holidays by a cricket match. Most of the older Bombay Club players having gone to Poona will leave the match greatly in the hands of our younger cricketing talent, but the game will be useful inasmuch as it will draw out the colts who are most promising.

ALIMONY.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, a Parsee woman named Manockbaee appeared before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, to prosecute her husband, Dorabjee Burjorjee, whom she charged with refusing to support her. The magistrate on the evidence ordered the defendant to pay Rs. 10 a month to the complainant for her maintenance. Mr. Morojee Cassinath appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sorabjee Bejonjee for the defendant.

THE RECENT MURDER OF A WOMAN AT AGRIEPADA.—The further hearing of the above case, in which Khundoo Wittoo, an up-country Mahratta, stood charged with the murder of a woman named Bhagoo, was resumed on Saturday before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate. After the examination of some more witnesses, the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; the defendant was unrepresented.

MURDER OF A WOMAN AT TANNA.—At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball disposed of the case of the Queen *v.* Baloo Maboo. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Tanna before Mr. S. N. Tagore, Acting Joint Session Judge of Tanna, the accused was charged with murder in having caused the death of his wife, Dhurmee, on or about the 27th March last. The accused was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

BROACH.—A correspondent writes:—"In a late issue of the *Times of India* there appeared a letter from its 'own correspondent' giving an account of a Gymkhana dinner in Broach, and of a free fight which occurred afterwards. The affair in question must have been revealed to the talented correspondent in a vision about the sixth hour of the night, and must have been produced by potations of something stronger than champagne. The whole account is a tissue of falsehoods, and, as such, necessitates an emphatic denial. There was no Gymkhana dinner, and no free fight. There are only seven members in the Gymkhana, so that 'the own's' very witty allusion to the twelve (?) Apostles was not quite appropriate."

THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.—A correspondent of the *Dynan Prakash* observes that he is a subject of the British Government, and used to believe that the British Indian territory was the best governed portion of the country, and that the native states were under a sort of chronic misrule. But his recent travelling through the Nizam's dominions has completely undeceived him in the above matter. The administration of the Nizam's dominions has so much improved under the able management of Sir Salar Jung, that it can be contrasted, with advantage, with that of the British territories. While the ryots of the latter are groaning under a rapidly multiplying taxation, those of the former rejoice to see their existing burdens taken off one by one. Last year, says the correspondent, the ryots of the Nizam suffered no less than those of the British Government from a scarcity of rain, but there was a vast difference in the treatment which the sufferers received from their respective Governments. The revenue authorities of the Nizam made large remissions to the cultivators of the Raychur district, where the crops failed. They also put off the realisation of the Government dues till the next year in several cases.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—A new Professor of Practical Mathematics is shortly, we hear, expected from England, for the Elphinstone College.—*Argus.*

TABLE-TURNING.—We hear that the table-turning mania has spread to Surat. People buy round tea-poys in Bombay, and proceed to Surat with them to show their wonderful feats there.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.—We regret to learn that the New Bank of Bombay is likely to be a sufferer from the many failures that have lately taken place, some of the parties being constituents of the Bank. Nothing very definite can yet be known, and it is to be hoped the losses will not prove very heavy.—*Ibid.*

THE Bombay Association have, we learn, presented a memorial to the Government praying that the non-agricultural tax may be abolished. This tax, it is well known, is the cause of much suffering among the poorest classes, it being really a tax upon incomes as low as Rs. 50 a year, and in all respects a most objectionable imposition. We are glad to see that the Bombay Association has taken up the matter with the object of liberating the poor from such a tax.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.—The labours of the Select Committee on the new Municipal Bill have nearly terminated, and we may suppose that these labours have been very severe for the committee to have gone through three hundred clauses in such a short space of time. Some fiscal changes have been passed, not the least significant of which has reference to cotton, and it will be found that an impost of 2 annas per candy is to be placed on that staple, equal to one anna per bale. The draft of the New Municipal Bill may be expected in a few days, when its merits can be discussed at length.—*Ibid.*

WE hear that some ramoosee have gathered themselves in the Poorundhur talooka for the purpose to creating a disturbance in some of the villages, and consequently a number of police have been sent from Poona.—*Poona Observer*, Aug. 17.

A FATHER THROWING HIS SON INTO A WELL.—Govindsett, soonar by caste, inhabitant of Punderpoor, threw his son of twelve of years of age into a well near his house, resulting in the death of the unfortunate boy. It appears that Govindsett had a quarel with his wife, and during the heat of his passion he committed this rash act. The case is now under investigation before the magistrate of Sholapoor.—*Ibid.*

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.—We notice that the above Regatta is fixed to take place on the 4th, 6th, and 9th of September, and from what we see the programme offer some very good sport. The place selected is "Garden Reach," which has been kindly placed at the disposal so the Poona Boat Club by the thoughtful courtesy of Sir A. D. Sassoon, K.C.S.I., who, we may remark, has handsomely come forward in offering several prizes to be competed for.—*Ibid.*

THE NOTORIOUS JAIL BIRD BHOW SINDAY.—This notorious and very old offender has been again caught by the police committing theft by breaking open a house belonging to one Parbuttee Bye, and robbing therefrom ornaments and wearing apparel of the value of about two hundred rupees. Last month he was discharged from jail, and again resumed his old profession. We hope the presiding magistrate will punish him on this occasion more severely than heretofore, by flogging him with the cat-o'-nine tails.—*Ibid.*

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Sunday, 11th Aug	0	8	0	21	0	47
Monday, 12th Aug	0	21	0	6	0	29
Tuesday, 13th Aug	0	15	0	21	0	1
Wednesday, 14th Aug	1	1	0	71	0	7
Thursday, 15th Aug	0	34	0	39	0	36
Friday, 16th Aug	0	36	0	35	0	16
Saturday, 17th Aug	0	28	0	36	0	11
Total for the Week	2	41	2	29	1	47
Previously Registered	63	87	53	45	51	29
Grand Total	66	28	55	74	52	76

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE TEAZER, 363 tons, Nacoda, will sail today for Madras via Alleppey with a general cargo.

IN consequence of the repeated mishaps in Burmese waters, it has been determined to establish a Government Pilot Service, and to assimilate it to that of Calcutta.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER SPHINX, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Friday evening, the 16th inst. This steamer is advertised to leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 10th of next month.

WE understand that the charge brought against Captain Smith and the second mate of the Great Australia was dismissed yesterday by the learned Recorder without even calling upon them for their defence.—*Rangoon Gazette*, Aug. 6.

THE American ship Montpelier, which left Rangoon during the first week in August with a full cargo of rice and cutch, had to be towed back by the Bassein in almost a sinking condition, owing to the native pilot having run her ashore when outside the port. She was discharging her cargo as rapidly as possible.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER ARETUSA, 690 tons, Captain L. Inchiostri, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,650 bales cotton for Trieste, 100 bales cotton for Venice, 2,113 bales cotton, 445 bales wool, 195 cwts. linseed, and 510 cwts. for Liverpool, and the following passengers:—

For Trieste.—Rev. and Mrs. Grater and 2 children; Mr. C. E. Tromearne; Lieut.-Col. H. E. Jerome, A. A. General; Capt. M. Clementi, 1st Bengal Cavalry; Mr. Edward Lawson; Anton Miklos.

For Suez.—Rev. Angelo.

For Port Said.—Mr. M. Grimstein; Mrs. Rosa Grimstein.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE S. S. KHEDIVE AND THE S. S. ARAL.

AN accident, attended unfortunately with some very serious results, happened on the Hooghly on Tuesday. It appears that the P. and O. steamer Khedive and the Suez Canal steamer Aral, were both proceeding down the river, *en route* for Suez, when, from some cause which we have not been able to ascertain, the two vessels came into collision, and the Aral sank in less than ten minutes after the accident. Our informant, who was an eye-witness of the affair, says that the Khedive cut into the other vessel and struck her in the stern. The collision sounded like the report of a cannon. The Aral is now under water, a small part of the vessel only being perceptible. The accident happened abreast of the Botanical Gardens. We are happy to say that no lives have been lost. The Aral had only one passenger on board. The Khedive seems to have proceeded on her voyage after the collision, as we notice from the shipping report that she was at Atcheepore at 3-50 P. M. on Tuesday.—*Indian Daily News.*

FRIDAY'S *Englishman* contains the following two paragraphs:—

"Divers are, we hear, already engaged in trying to recover the cargo of the Aral."

"The *Telegraph Gazette* published at one o'clock yesterday reported the mail steamer Khedive as supposed to be aground above Kedgeree, but no mention is made of her in the four o'clock report."

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	AUGUST.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
11 46 m	8 0	Monday..... 19	5 17 m	8 2
11 52 a	6 1		5 56 a	5 11
0 26 m	8 2	Tuesday..... 20	6 2 m	8 0
0 41 m	6 3		6 40 a	6 6
1 5 a	7 10	Wednesday ... 21	6 47 m	7 5
1 26 m	6 1		7 22 a	7 10
1 43 a	7 2	Thursday 22	7 29 m	6 5
2 8 m	5 6		8 0 a	6 9
2 24 a	6 1	Friday 23	8 11 m	5 2
2 58 m	4 4		8 42 a	6 2
2 58 a	4 9	Saturday..... 24	8 58 m	3 7
3 52 m	3 8		9 25 a	5 5
3 31 a	3 3	Sunday 25	9 41 m	2 2
			10 11 a	4 7

Moon—Full, 19th, 1h. 43m. A.M.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. L. Reid, C. S., Commissioner of Customs, we see that during July last 15,875·468 lbs. (40,138½ bales) of cotton of the aggregate value of Rs. 52,62,779, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports. 11,830,056 lbs., of the value of Rs. 39,36,697, were shipped to Liverpool; 49,952 lbs., valued at Rs. 19,200, to London; 740,288 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,34,642, to Havre; 708,848 lbs., of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,62,270, to Trieste; 78,400 lbs., valued at Rs. 28,000, to Marseilles; 17,98,496 lbs., valued at Rs. 5,88,740, to Venice; 117,600 lbs., of the value of Rs. 42,000, to Naples; 541,604 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,61,140, to Hongkong; and 224 lbs., valued at Rs. 90, to Aden.

LEWIS'S TROUPE.

THE Dramatic and Burlesque Company brought by Mr. Lewis from Australia act for the first time this evening in Grant Road Theatre, when Robertson's great comedy "School" will be put upon the boards. The company includes one or two Calcutta favourites of last season, and as for the others we have no doubt that Mr. Lewis, who has a reputation to sustain, will have satisfied himself as to their ability. Mr. Lewis has come to Bombay at an unfortunate period, for many people are absent for the season at Poona; besides, this being Cocoanut holiday season, others have gone out of town for a day or two. It is almost needless to impress upon our readers that it will depend upon the measure of success which the company achieves whether Mr. Lewis will return next year, and to ask them for that reason to support the troupe; but as it is a considerable time since Bombay has seen so strong a company we hope that notwithstanding the absence of many people from town, Mr. Lewis will have no reason to regret his having paid us a visit *en route* to Calcutta.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE DISSYLLABLES VERSUS THE REST.

NOTWITHSTANDING the absence of many players who, taking advantage of the Cocoanut day holidays, had started on some trip, a fairly attended and very interesting game was played on Friday evening. The match arranged was, those who had Dissyllabic names versus the Rest. We leave it to the enquiring statistician to find out in what proportion the number of these stand in general to that of their fellow-men. On this occasion the representatives of one of the classes were at starting slightly in the minority, though by the time "no side" was called we fancy the reverse was the case. The World (Reds) having lost the toss, started against the wind, and partly from this and partly from not playing well together could not keep the ball as far from their goal as a prudent captain would wish to see. Once a touch down by the enemy was just saved by the goal-keeper, and at another time Tennent got a good start with the ball, and as usual ran round every one and got in. His kick however fell short of the goal bar by 6 or 8 feet. The Reds, mettling up, then drove the ball to the other end of the ground, and Peile by some neat doubling carried it through the Yellows to the centre of their goal, thereafter by a successful kick scoring one for his side. This was just at half time, but during the remainder of the game nothing decisive happened though the Yellows were rather penned. By dint of practising the play all round has greatly improved and the ball is not now monopolized by a few of the leading players, as it was at first. On Friday there was much less running with and holding the ball, and some very good powers of dribbling were exhibited which is perhaps more interesting to the spectators who, we are glad to see, muster in as great force as ever. Owing to the holiday and the chance of members being away, we understand there will be no game to-morrow.

THE MAZAGON LAND COMPANY.

ON Saturday, an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, was held at the company's office, 1, Hornby Row, for the purpose of confirming a special resolution passed at a meeting held on the 25th July last; and, in the event of the above resolution being confirmed, to appoint a liquidator and to fix his remuneration. Mr. Ramjee Madhowjee, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair.

The secretary, Mr. Ramchundra Hemraj, read the notice convening the meeting. The proceedings of the last meeting were also read and confirmed.

Mr. Ramchunder—At the last meeting a shareholder stated that there was an uproar in the bazar that the directors were trying to sell off their shares and thus ruin the company. It was thereupon explained that the report was unfounded; that the directors never intended to sell their shares; and that out of the surplus capital the shares of shareholders only would be purchased. This has now been done and the result will be stated to the meeting.

Mr. Itchachund Jugjeevundas—May I ask if the directors intend to do any thing for the clerks and other employes of the company on its being wound up?

Chairman—What can we do? If we had made any profit, we might have done something for them; but now you should not mention any such thing.

Mr. Itchachund—I leave it to the directors to decide.

Mr. Ramchundra—At the last meeting it was the impression in some minds that the directors were going to sell off their shares to the prejudice of the shareholders, or to buy Premchund Roychund's shares. I tell you, gentlemen, nothing of the kind has been done by the directors. Neither the directors' nor Premchund's shares have been purchased, about which there was an insinuation in to-day's *Times of India* newspaper. I will read to you a list from which it appears that 450 shares have been offered by *bona fide* shareholders for sale, and these have been purchased. Not a single share belonging to any of the directors or to Premchund Roychund has been bought.

The list was then read and bore out the above statement.

Mr. Dhurumsey—Of the 450 shares the company buys 430, and I buy the remaining 20 on my own account. No more shares were offered for sale.

The following resolutions were then proposed and adopted unanimously:—

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy—"That the following special resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held on the 25th July last, be and it is hereby confirmed—'that the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.'"

Proposed by Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee—"That Mr. Muncherjee Bejonjee be and is hereby appointed liquidator of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited; that his remuneration be Rs. 500; and that he be authorized to sell and transfer the business and property of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, to 'The New Mazagon Land Company Limited,' a Joint Stock Company having a capital of Rupees thirty-five lacs, divided into 1,750 shares of Rupees 2,000 each in consideration of receiving for such transfer for the purpose of distribution amongst the shareholders of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, one fully paid-up share in 'The New Mazagon Land Company Limited,' for every one share of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, issued to the public, and of The New Mazagon Land Company, Limited, taking upon itself all the debts and liabilities of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited."

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE GREAT COCOANUT FESTIVAL.

YESTERDAY was one of the red-letter days in the calendar of native festivals, and as usual thousands of Hindoos flocked along the shore at Back Bay and made their votive offerings of flowers and fruit (in which latter is comprised the popular cocoanut) to the deity who is supposed to have something to do with the sea. On the maidan a roaring business was done in merry-go-rounds and sweets that had plainly a smell as well as a taste. The crowds were very orderly, and presented a contrast in the matter of sobriety to some of the home holiday saturnalia.

WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The district reports from the Central Provinces continue to give favourable accounts of the prospects of the crops, but the health of the people does not appear to be so good. Cholera, which in the previous week was only reported in two districts—Nagpore and Khundwa—has now appeared also in Damoh and Hoshungabad, as well as in the Makrai State. Small-pox has been severe about Chaina, and still continues in parts of the Belaspore district.—*Englishman.*

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF BOMBAY IN THE MATTER OF THE LOVE GROVE NUISANCE.

ON Thursday last, in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Green delivered the following judgment:—

The plaintiffs in this suit, Varjeevandas Mahdowdas and Nurrotumdas Madhowdas, are joint owners for an estate in perpetuity in possession of certain bungalows, with a large compound containing about 67,854 square yards of ground, called Lovegrove, on the Worlee Road, in the island of Bombay. They sue the defendants, the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, for the recovery of Rs. 10,000, as and by way of damages sustained by them, the plaintiffs, in respect of the loss of the rental of the Lovegrove property since the month of March 1869, when the said property was vacated by Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., the former tenants thereof, and since which time the same had remained vacant by reason of a certain alleged nuisance described in the plaint. The plaintiffs also pray that the defendants may be restrained by injunction from causing, or permitting, sewage or other offensive matter to be discharged into the sea through a certain sewer, in the plaint designated "the new out-fall sewer," so as to injure the health of, or otherwise injuriously affect, the plaintiffs, their tenants, servants, and workmen resident or employed on the said property, or that the defendants be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 in respect of the permanent or prospective injuries and damage caused to the said property by the making and maintaining of the drainage works in the 4th para. of the plaint mentioned. The plaint alleges (amongst other things) that down to the year 1868 the sewage of Bombay was discharged into the sea by means of an outfall, described in an annexed plan as "the old outfall," at the ebb-tide only, a staff of men being employed for the special purpose of opening and shutting the sluice gates in connection with the said outfall as the state of the tide might require. That by this system the sewage was carried out by the ebb-tide to a distance from the shore sufficient to prevent its returning with the flow of the tide. That in the year 1868 the defendants completed and commenced to use a new low level masonry drain, through which the sewage has since been discharged into the sea at low-water mark by means of a pumping apparatus through a masonry culvert, described in the said plan as "the new outfall sewer." That in consequence of the lately extended system of drainage established in Bombay the sewage discharged as last mentioned is of far greater quantity and of a far more offensive nature than that which was formerly discharged through the old outfall, and, moreover, the sewage had since the commencement of the said new system been discharged into the sea at all periods of the tide, and not at ebb-tide, as was formerly the case. That the said pumping apparatus is kept constantly at work, and the plaintiffs' estimate the average quantity of sewage matter discharged into the sea in one day during the dry season at between 4½ and 5 millions of gallons. That the outline of the sea-coast on the west of the plaintiffs' said premises curve inwards so as to form a bay, and during the dry season the currents along the said coast run from north to south, and the prevailing winds blow from the north-west, and that in consequence the sewage matter pumped up and discharged as mentioned at low-water-mark (containing as it does a very large proportion of solid matter) is floated at the flow of the tide and deposited upon the foreshore to the north-west of the plaintiffs' said premises, where it putrifies. That the said bungalows had been vacated by Messrs. Nicol and Co. in March 1869 on account of the stench caused by the said sewage, and for no other reason, and had since remained vacated, and that both the said bungalows are in fact rendered uninhabitable by reason of the said stench. At the hearing of this suit which (commenced on the 1st instant, and was resumed on the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 6th days of the present month) the following issues were settled:—(1) whether the defendants are properly made defendants, and whether the suit ought not to have been instituted against the Municipal Commissioner of the City of Bombay alone; (2) whether the defendants are not entitled by prescription to discharge sewage into the sea in the manner described in para. 4 of the plaint; (3) whether any nuisance has been caused to the plaintiffs by the change in the year 1868 in the manner of discharging the sewage; (4) whether the defendants are not justified under the provisions of Bombay Act II. of 1865 in discharging sewage as in the 4th para. of the plaint mentioned without incurring any liability to compensate the plaintiffs in respect of any damage sustained by them in consequence thereof; (5) whether the plaintiffs are entitled to recover any and what damages in respect of the alleged wrongful acts in the plaint mentioned, and (6) whether the plaintiffs are entitled to the injunction in the 2nd para. of the prayer of the plaint mentioned. With regard to the 1st issue it was contended on behalf of the defendants that the suit ought to have been brought against the Municipal Commissioner alone as being the only person responsible for the alleged nuisance and not against the Justices of the Peace. In support of this contention sec. 11. of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865 was relied upon, which enacts that "The entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of this Act shall be vested in one Commissioner," &c., &c. in the officer to be styled the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay. For the same purpose other sections of the same Act were relied upon as secs. 150, 151, 152, and 153, which impose on the Municipal Commissioner by name, and not on the Justices, the duty or power of making main and other sewers, drains, and water-courses, of repairing, altering, and discontinuing any sewers, drains, culverts, gutters, and water-courses, vested by the Act in the Justices, and of causing such sewers, drains, and water-courses to be so constructed, maintained, and kept as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health and to be properly cleared, cleansed and emptied; and section 241 which authorises the Commissioner with the sanction of the Justices, to make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to all persons sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of the powers by the Act vested in the Commissioner, his servants, or agents. The learned counsel for the defendants also referred to the decision of this Court in the case of Shivshankar Govindram *v.* The Justices of the Peace for the city of the Bombay, (reported in 5 Bombay H. C R., O. C. J., p. 145,) which decides that the Justices cannot be sued for an alleged wrongful distress for unpaid rates levied by the Municipal Commissioner, but that the proper defendant in such a case is the Municipal Commissioner as the actual tort feasor. But the last-named case cannot, I think, be held to go further than this, that for a wrong committed by the Municipal Commissioner in the exercise, or intended exercise, of the powers vested in him by the Act in which the Justices have not participated, and which if fact they could not control, the Municipal Commissioner and not the Justices is liable to be sued. I feel myself unable to put on section 11 of the Act the construction contended for. The words "executive power and responsibility," to my mind, indicate something distinct from *judicial* responsibility or liability to be sued in a court of justice, which of course is the responsibility here in question; and I think the words "executive responsibility" were rather intended to mean responsibility as an executive officer to his official superior or superiors, that is, to the Governor in Council and to a limited extent to the Justices of the Peace. The construction contended for would also, I think if adopted, involve the judicial immunity of the Justices to be sued on contracts made on their behalf by the Municipal Commissioner, and which by section 31 are made binding upon them, though that section does not say that the Justices are liable to be sued upon such contracts, and that the Act contemplates the Justices being made defendants in *some* cases is clear from section 3, and from section 240 as amended by section 28 of (Bombay) Act IV. of 1867. I do not consider that I am laying down any principle inconsistent with the decision in Shivshankar Govindram *v.* The Justices of the Peace, in holding that the Justices are liable to be sued for any wrong or damage in which they have participated in the way of direction or sanction, or which is the consequence of the manner in which they permit property vested in them to be used. Now by section 149 of the same Act II. of 1865 "all public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, tunnels, culverts, and water-courses in alongside or under any street existing at the time this Act comes into operation or afterwards to be made, and whether made at the cost of the Justices or otherwise, and all works, materials, and things appertaining thereto shall be vested in and belong to the Justices." Under this section the public sewer, called in the plaint "the new low-level masonry drain," the pumping apparatus near the Lovegrove sluices and the masonry culvert, called in the plaint "the new outfall sewer," through which the sewage is alleged to be discharged into the sea at low-water mark, are property vested in and belonging to the Justices. In the case of Gandy *v.* Jubber, 5 Best and Smith 78, where many authorities are cited and discussed, it is laid down by Mr. Justice Crompton—"We have it upon authority that from the earliest times the owner of land if occupier was bound so to keep it as not to be a nuisance." This principle does not seem to have been contested in that case, either in the argument in the Queen's Bench or in the Exchequer Chamber, reported at p. 435 of the same volume, and the question was whether in the circumstances of the case the house in question being in the actual occupation of a tenant the defendant, the owner, could be made liable. In the present case, however, the defendants must be taken to be occupiers of the sewer pumping apparatus and outfall culvert, so far as any one at all can be said to be in occupation of such premises, and the fact that by section 152 of the Act the duty of cleansing and clearing sewers, drains, &c., is imposed on the Municipal Commissioner, does not, in my opinion, exempt the defendants as owners and occupiers of the drains and sewers in the city of Bombay from liability in case such sewers and drains are permitted to cause a nuisance. In the case of the Queen *v.* The Justices of the Peace of the Town of Calcutta, reported in 2 Ind. Jur., p. 182, a mandamus was issued directing the Justices of Calcutta to maintain a certain tank and supply it with water or to substitute another in its place and supply that with water. The words of the Calcutta Municipal Act (Bengal Act VI. of 1863) however are so different from those of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865 that the case has little application to the present one, but it is to be observed that Mr. Justice Phear mentions the fact of tanks (*inter alia*) being vested by the Act in the Justices as a ground for making the order. That the new system of discharging the sewage into the sea at Lovegrove must be taken to have been sanctioned by the Bench of Justices, might, I think, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, be presumed from section 152 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, by which the Municipal Commissioner has power to cause sewers, drains, &c., to communicate with and be emptied into the sea or other fit place only "with the sanction of the Justices and of the Government;" and that the Justices have in fact given their sanction to the new system appears, I think, from exhibit Q., which is a copy of a resolution of a meeting of the Bench of Justices held on the 1st October 1866, and is as follows:—"Proposed by A. T. Crawford, Esq., seconded by Dr. Broughton, and carried,—that the scheme of the Municipal Commissioner for abolishing the main drain nuisance on the Flats be sanctioned by the Bench, and that an expenditure of Rs. 1,75,000 (inclusive of the Government contribution of Rs. 25,000) be sanctioned for the purpose from the Drainage Fund." The evidence in my opinion shows sufficiently—and the contrary is not suggested—that the scheme referred to in this resolution, designed no doubt and adopted with a view of abolishing what is called the main drain nuisance, was the scheme which resulted in the construction of the low level masonry drain, the pumping apparatus, and the new outfall culvert. But what is called the main drain nuisance was, as I understand, the nuisance caused to the neighbourhood from the old open main drain running across the Flats, and that, as it seems to me, is not the nuisance of which the present plaintiffs complain. The nuisance of which they complain seems rather to begin with the pumping station and to arise from that, from the new out-fall culvert, and from the discharge into the sea or on to the shore of vastly increased quantities of sewage, and it may well be that a scheme adopted to abolish the main drain nuisance may have been quite successful for that purpose but may have much increased the nuisance to the plaintiffs arising from the discharge of the sewage at this place, or may even have created a nuisance of a different order and degree. On the two grounds, therefore, of the use of property vested in the Justices being permitted by them so as to cause an alleged nuisance, and the fact that the plan and mode of discharging sewage into the sea which constitutes the alleged nuisance could not by law have been carried into effect without their sanction; and that that sanction has been in fact given, I must hold that the present defendants are properly made defendants in this suit, and that the Municipal Commissioner (though no doubt he might have been joined) is not a necessary party defendant.

The next issue raises the defence, that the defendants by prescription are entitled to discharge sewage into the sea in the manner described in para. 4 of the plaint. It was indeed contended by the learned counsel for the plaintiffs that a man cannot prescribe for a nuisance, for it is against the public good, citing Vin. Abr. title Prescription, pl. 1 and 2. But the principle laid down in these two placita from Viner's Abridgement cannot at the present day be deemed to be law, at least as applied to the case of persons justifying a nuisance in a suit by individuals suing for damages or an injunction. It is not necessary in the present case to consider whether or no long continued acquiescence by the neighbourhood or those affected by a *public* nuisance is an answer to an indictment (though there is some authority, and amongst others that of the opinion of Lord Kenyon in Rex *v.* Neville, Peake's cases, page 125, that it is), nor how far laches and acquiescence on the part of the public is held by a Court of Equity to be a bar to granting relief by way of injunction in an information at the suit of the Attorney-General against the continuance of a public nuisance (a question which is to some extent discussed by V. C. Wood in the Attorney-General *v.* the Proprietors of the Bradford Canal, L. R., 2 Eq. 71, and see also what Knight Bruce, L. J., says at page 311 of 3 DeGex, M. and G., in the case of the Attorney-General *v.* The Sheffield Gas Consumers Co.); but there are many cases (of which Elliotson *v.* Feetham, 2 Bing. N. C., 134; Bliss *v.* Hall, 4 Bing. N. C., 183; Flight *v.* Thomas, 10 Ad. & Ell., 590; and Moore *v.* Webb, 1 Com. Bench N. S., p. 673; are instances; and see also what Turner, L. J.,

port on Friday last, when from information received from James Joyce (one of his comrades, at the Sailors' Home) he informed the police, and had the defendants arrested. Joyce said the first intimation he received of this matter was from one of the prisoners named Young, who said that he had received a consideration to keep the affair quiet. The other defendants subsequently admitted, in his presence and hearing, that they had each received two dollars from Smith in hospital, who had stolen the money. Inspector Hogg spoke to the shop-keepers spoke to having received three dollars from three of the defendants for articles purchased by them. Before the Magistrate this morning the defendants admitted having received a share of the stolen money. The Magistrate convicted them on the charge of receiving, and sentenced each of them to six months' rigorous imprisonment, characterising the robbery as "disgraceful."—*Ibid.*

A WRECK STREWN BEACH.—It is now three months and a half, or very nearly so, since the cyclone. And what an aspect does the beach present at the present moment! To the north of the pier the scene—masoolah boats are the presiding geniuses of the place,—masoolah boats rotten, masoolah boats sound, masoolah boats in pieces. Canvas or leaf-roofed huts, here and there, only tell of the scene where the goods recovered from the late disasters were temporarily housed and stored. Huge logs of wood in heaps, pieces of iron, bales of cotton, and clusters or detached specimens of the irrepressible native, make up the prospect along the beach to the north of the pier. The pier itself is a strange object. The slender undulating pathway, which spans the great gap made during the cyclone, is now and then passed over by trembling natives. On the shore side of this gap stands the old inevitable tramway carriage, with its white top. Stand at the shore end of the pier, and turn your face towards the Fort. At your feet lie half a dozen cannon, dismantled, rusty, and woe-begone in appearance! Here and there the rusty flukes of anchors also lie half imbedded in the sand before you. Above are cranes, with also rusty chains depending from them. Masts of shipwrecked vessels lie imbedded in the sand hard by; and these are not lonely, for heaps of wood and *debris* of various kinds keep them company. When we come to the beach before Arbuthnot's office we find the same heaps of wood, of bales, of coal, of casks, of cases, of spars, of masts, and of ship iron. The masoolah boats are thick as blackberries on the beach. Now we come for the first time to the hideous encroachments the sea has effected on the road. Heaps of stones lie near. A telegraph post is in danger of falling seawards. Further or near the Fort, the road is in many other places fearfully endangered. A large iron ship, which was the Armenian, lies on the beach opposite. Workmen are incessantly thronging like bees around it. Not far from shore lie four other wrecks—the bow of the Hotspur still catching the foamy snow of the surf as the breakers rush past and over it. If we proceed further southward still there is another wreck lying close to the beach, with the usual huts between it and the road. The beach opposite the lighthouse is clear. Further on southward there are three wrecks, with a large amount of various kinds of *debris* piled on the shore near them. And last of all, opposite the Fort, is the great iron Invereeshie. Numbers of coolies are trying to excavate the sand near it, so as to give it a chance to get out to sea. The sand is piled in enormous heaps. The bow of the vessel is much lower than its stern. The sweep of the sea has formed quite a bay in front of the vessel. But, alas for the Engineer, the vessel threatens to heel over! Immense ropes are therefore attached to the masts, to prevent such a catastrophe. But it is very improbable that the ship will after all, by hook or by crook, be got off. Such is our panorama of the Madras Beach.—*Madras Times.*

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

(*Pioneer.*)

AT the request, and on behalf of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman and the Secretary of that Association have memoralized the Secretary of State to institute further enquiries regarding the estimates of traffic on which the advocates of the Carwar Railway have founded their advocacy. But, we must here ask, if very nearly all the Chamber of Commerce are opposed to it—who befriends it? That some one, and a powerful friend supports the Carwar-Gudduck line appears certain, for we find that when it became known in Bombay in 1869 that a survey had been ordered of the proposed route, a petition signed by 54 firms was submitted to Sir Seymour Fitz-Gerald protesting against the undertaking, but not only was no answer returned, and no notice taken of so influential a remonstrance, but the matter was steadily pushed on, until in May last the Government of India formally recommended the construction of the line. That the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, should view with some apprehension the creation of another great cotton mart so near to Bombay as Carwar, is natural, and detracts a little from the value of the memorial; but the unanimity of the opposition is noteworthy, and the position is a strong one. Except as a line to take the cotton of the Southern Mahratta country to Carwar, this line can be of no possible use, as the country has nothing to offer *en route*, and that it will secure the cotton is more than doubtful from the common-sense point of view. For why should cultivators, with a line open to Bombay, where every facility, rapid and secure, of export is guaranteed, go out of their way to take their staple to a new port, where everything is on a kutcha scale, and risks inevitable? *Despatch* is the cotton-seller's secret, and he is not likely to sacrifice this to suit the fancies of some persons unknown, who for all he knows may only be anxious to get the contracts for a new line. The Chamber of Commerce are, we think, now justified in reckoning upon the present memorial not being burked like its predecessor of 1869, and when it is taken into consideration, upon the Carwar line remaining in embryo for a yet indefinite period.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business which was to be brought forward at the meeting of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, held on Thursday:—

The Hon. Sir John Strachey to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate Irrigation, Navigation, and Drainage in Northern India.

The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse to move for leave to introduce a Bill for the further amendment of Act No. X. of 1859 (*to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*).

Major-General the Hon. H. W. Norman to present the Report of the Select Committe on the Bill to provide for the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums.

The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse to introduce the Bill to postpone the commencement of Act No. X of 1872 (*for regulating the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature*).

Also to move that the Bill be passed.

Also to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Also to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the definition of 'Coin' contained in the Indian Penal Code.

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 11TH JULY.

NOOROZ KHAN, Chief of Lalpoora, has written to the Ameer that he has made the road to Peshawur perfectly secure, that there is no fear of any injury being caused to travellers, and that he will endeavour to keep it as safe as it is now.

Formerly young men from the villages of Cabul territory were impressed for infantry regiments, but lately Naib Hussein Ali Khan, Naib Commander-in-Chief, employed some young men from the Cabul city. The Kotwal called on him and said that the employment of young lads of the Cabul city is considered oppressive, as some of them are sons of respectable people, and others of professional artizans. The naib requested him to give him those men for enlistment who are either vagrants, or have no occupation, and the Kotwal agreed to do so. The people of the city of Cabul are much annoyed in consequence.

CABUL, 15TH JULY.

The Ameer lately received a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, Governor of Herat, soliciting instructions from His Highness regarding the ceremonies of honor to be observed in the event of General Pollock returning from Teheran via Herat, and His Highness has written to him that, considering the heat of the weather, he (the Ameer) does not expect that General Pollock will return by the Herat route; but, should he happen to do so, Syed Meer Mahomed Shah with General Pollock will give him (the Sirdar) information rearding the honorable reception which was given to that officer at Candahar, and he should act in a similar manner.

CABUL, 22ND JULY.

The Ameer has ordered that, until the return of Syed Meer Mahomed Shah from the Seistan mission, the duties of the administration of the Kandahar Province should be performed by the following six officers as a committee:

(1.)—Syed Mahomed Shah, son of Syed Meer Mahomed Shah.

(2.)—Futteh Khan, Achekzai, Naib Governor of Candahar.

(3.)—General Safdar Ali Khan.

(4.)—Scoitan Mahomed Khan, Superintendent of Octroi Department in Candahar.

(5.)—Mirza Abool Rashid Khan, Kazilbash, Accountant of Candahar.

(6.)—Mirza Mahomed Shah, Examiner of Candahar dufter papers.

Some of the durbar officials are of opinion that it will be better if the troops at Cabul be divided as may be considered advisable, and placed under separate commands of Ghilzai, Kohistanee, Wardak, Afghan, and Kazilbash foffiers, instead of retaining them under the command of one officer alone, i. e., Naib Hussein Ali Khan, which is in no way suitable; also, that, after experience of the abilities of each officer, one of them, who may be considered most able, should be appointed commandant of the whole garrison.

One cavalry regiment has departed towards Tookistan and the other will leave shortly.

Three hundred camels laden with coal arrived in Cabul from Toorkistan. These camels will be useful for the carriage of infantry regiments, who are to proceed to that place from Cabul.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

PROCEEDINGS at the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, held on Monday, the 5th August 1872.

MR. ALONZO MONEY, C. B., having been called to the chair, submitted to the proprietors the accounts relative to the business for the twelve months ended 30th June last.

Dr. Chuckerbutty then rose and said, that he took it for granted the accounts and reports submitted were such as had been printed and circulated amongst the shareholders. It was no doubt very satisfactory to see the progress which the Bank had made during the past six months, for instance, as regarded the increase in the value of the securities held by the Bank, and that inclusive of this increased valuation of the securities, the profits amounted to Rs. 15,70,457. The satisfactory result in the increase of the value of the securities was not due directly to the management of the Bank, but mainly to the rise in the price of securities in the market. The Bank had also done a large and profitable business in its charges for interest and discount, and on the whole he looked upon the business done as highly satisfactory. The declaration of only a 12 per cent. dividend had been a source of soreness to some of the shareholders, and some might be disposed to cavil at it. The whole 14 per cent. however could not have been divided, as some allowance had to be made for bad debts, &c. The fact of 2 lacs having been carried forward to the next half-year might perhaps cause dissatisfaction to some of the shareholders who might be compelled to sell their shares before the declaration of the next dividend, but he had been told by the late Secretary, with whom he had had a conversation on the subject, that the shareholders in England were of opinion that when large profits were made, it was not advisable to divide the whole, but by carrying forward a portion, to equalize the dividends. With regard to the last paragraph under section 3 of the letter from the Government of India to the Bank, as to the arrangements to be made to "satisfy the Government of the safety of the public balances," he supposed the shareholders were of course not entitled to any explanation regarding the matter until the promised report was published. The last para. of the report in which the directors said that "during May the health of their valued Secretary, Mr. George Dickson, became suddenly so precarious as to necessitate his immediate departure to Europe," he considered to be perhaps the most important of all. It said a good deal., and yet it kept back a good deal that the shareholders were anxious to be acquainted with. It would be in the recollection of the gentlemen present that as late as 2½ months ago a great deal was said about the Bank scandal, as it was called, and comments were made in the public papers, and as no full explanation was given at the time, there might have been considerably greater uneasiness created but for the information which had been obtained from other sources. A statement had been made by the Under-Secretary of State in the House of Commons in reply to a question about the purchase of Bills of Exchange by the Bank, and why they were purchased for the enormous amount of £800,000 or 80 lacs, to the effect that these purchases had been made on insufficient authority, a phrase of very dubious construction. It meant either authority or no authority at all. But the Government had not thought it advisable to decline to accept the purchase, had it been otherwise the Bank would have been placed in a very dangerous position. The Under-Secretary went on to say that measures would be taken to prevent the recurrence of such purchases. The circumstances, therefore, connected with this transaction were very serious, and every man of business must have felt and must still feel anxious to know how such transactions could have taken place without the knowledge of the directors in whom the shareholders have reposed perfect confidence. He did not doubt but that the directors would explain everything satisfactorily. He was aware that matters were so grave that Government thought it necessary to appoint a Commission to enquire into the whole matter of the Bank's connection with Government, and the mode of its working, and that Commission was now sitting. Although, he said, the shareholders could not expect any complete explanation on the point, they were justified, he thought, in asking if anything could be said to relieve public anxiety on this point. He would pass over a number of minor matters which did not immediately concern the shareholders, and would call attention to the latter part of the para. referring to Mr. Dickson's not returning to India. He did not think it likely Mr. Dickson would return to this country, and without saying anything as to the prospect of his recovery, he would point to the remark that the directors had taken steps to "obtain from England a fitting successor to him in the office of Secretary and Treasurer." The gentlemen present, he said, should remember that the Bank had a large establishment specially brought out to this country, trained men of ability. Was there none of them on the spot competent, and were they all to be superseded? This step taken by the directors may have been right and proper but it remained for them to state the reasons for their action. That action, he considered in a matter of this nature, would have the effect of making the officers feel that, however faithfully and well they discharged their duties, they must not look forward to be chosen to fill the higher positions in the Bank. Some, he said, had been appointed to fill the positions temporarily, but he did not remember a single instance, except that of Mr. Plumb, (he had forgotten in what position Messrs. Lee and Cooke were placed) of any one having been permanently appointed. Their office had been of short duration and brought little benefit to themselves. But he now turned to another matter. The directors had within the last few days refused to lend money on the security of Municipal Debentures, because it was stated to be distinctly forbidden in the Charter. This was an argument which might be viewed from two points. The directors might have been induced to stop such advances because of the unsoundness of the security or because they had made a mistake which they had not previously detected. He would touch upon the points in order, taking first the *soundness* of the security. This soundness he considered had been admitted by the Bank inasmuch as from 1864 to within a few days back it had regularly advanced upon these securities. The conviction then forced upon the shareholders was that the directors did not know that the Charter prohibited such advances, and that they would not have discovered it had not recent affairs drawn their attention closely to the subject. They had then considered themselves justified in refusing further advances on these securities, and he must admit that in carrying out their resolution they had acted in a most considerate manner to those persons who had advances current on such securities. The step taken by the directors he stated had occasioned considerable uneasiness, constituents had gone over to other Banks, and some had been obliged to part with their securities at a disadvantage in order to square their accounts. The Bank too had not escaped loss. It had lost business, some of its customers having gone to other Banks, and taken their business there. The step had also created uncertainty, and the natives and others feared what they really had no grounds for fearing. He thought the directors might have reasonably waited, and as the legality of the advance had been apparently recognised for so long, it might have continued for the next two years when the Charter would expire. With these remarks he begged to propose the following resolution:—

"That the directors be authorised to move Government to take steps to insert in any new Charter to be granted to this Bank, a provision to enable it to lend money on the security of the Calcutta Municipal Debentures."

MR. KOUSSAC here enquired if the Charter would expire in two years.

The Chairman explained that the agreement with Government would expire in March 1874, and that then it would be necessary to obtain a new Charter, the agreement being based upon the Charter. He than stated that before Dr. Chuckerbutty's proposed resolution was put to the meeting, he would suggest that the accounts and report be first passed as was customary, whereupon

MR. Crawford proposed, and it was seconded by Dr. Chuckerbutty, that the report be considered as read, and the accounts be passed. The motion was carried.

The Chairman then said, referring to what had fallen from the last speaker (Dr. Chuckerbutty), that there could be no doubt that the Bank did for a certain period make advances upon the security of Municipal Debentures, but, without any reference to what had been done, the matter had been submitted to the Advocate-General for his opinion, and his opinion was that though such advances were not actually forbidden by the Charter, yet as Municipal Debentures were not included among the securities upon which advances were sanctioned, such loans could not be given in accordance with the strict tenor of the Charter. The directors were obliged therefore to discontinue such advances for the future. Then the question whether it would be advisable to address Government now on this single point or wait had been duly considered by the directors. A statement had been prepared by which it was shown that the loss of business by refusing such advances was not very large, and it had been thought that, as the whole question of the Bank's connection with Government was now under consideration, and a new Charter would soon be required, it would be futile to ask Government to initiate fresh legislation on a point like this, viz., "to insert a provision in the Charter which would enable the Bank to make such advances." Dr. Chuckerbutty amongst other remarks had referred to the present audit which was now under progress as entirely occasioned by recent proceedings especially with regard to the purchase of sterling Bills. This was not the case. The present audit was in accordance with para. 13 of the agreement, which enjoined an audit by a Government officer at least once a year, and the Bank in bringing this to the notice of Government, had desired that the audit should be more fully carried out than previous audits which had been confined to certain transactions, and had none of them been so complete as the present one. He thought therefore that it would be admitted the present audit was not simply a sequence or consequence of late enquiries. As regards the purchase of sterling Bills and Government Securities, there was no doubt, he said, that much had been said outside, and many inuendoes had been thrown out. To explain the whole transaction would take considerable time, nor did he think it advisable to make to public matters in which the Bank had been in communication with Government, but this much he could say that the Government had accepted the transactions which were thus settled satisfactorily. Certainly there had been no loss to the Bank, nor had there been any loss to Government. Then as to the action taken by the Bank in regard to the new Secretary, it was a question very difficult to answer. It would be invidious to state all the reasons why the directors had taken steps to get a Secretary from England. No one, he must admit, could have better discharged the duties of Secretary than the gentleman then present, who had officiated since Mr. Dickson's departure. He thought it a question for the Executive to decide. Many things had to be considered besides the mere abstract qualification of the officers on the spot, and taking everything into account, the directors had considered it would be more satisfactory to the shareholders in England that a man should be obtained from home. He did not say that these were the grounds upon which such a step had been taken, but merely stated that such was the result arrived after carefully considering the question.

MR. Roussac said, with reference to the subject last discussed, that he was of opinion that an officer selected in India from the staff, one acquainted with the language, the place, and the people, would be more likely to suggest than one coming fresh from England. Acquainted as he was with the business conducted in large establishments in Calcutta, he must say it filled him with astonishment that the Secretary of the Bank was the single individual to decide matters, and that no check appeared to have been placed upon him. For instance, in other Banks, there were the Secretary and Deputy Secretary, or the Manager and Deputy Manager, and others who had control to some extent—here the Secretary was master of everything. He was not going to make any motion, but he suggested that by the Deputy Secretary working more together with the Secretary, matters would succeed better. Referring to the late vacancy in the office of Secretary, he said that in the case of the Secretary falling suddenly ill, nothing would come to a stop, on the contrary all would proceed as before.

The Chairman stated that the moment it was understood that Mr. Dickson was not in a fit state of health to discharge his duties, he applied for leave, and the gentleman now officiating had been at once appointed in his place. The directors had placed themselves in communication with Government on the subject of a more effective check over the working of the Bank in its various departments—in fact, a new system had been instituted by which the proceedings of each department of the Bank were placed weekly before every director, and by this means all business done, discounts, overdrafts, &c., were carefully scrutinized, in addition to being initialed by each director of the daily committee.

Dr. Chuckerbutty's motion was here put to the vote and was seconded by Baboo Prosad Doss Dutt, but was lost, the mover and seconder alone voting for it.

Baboo Prosad Doss Dutt then proceeded to put the following resolution:—

"That the sense of the whole body of the shareholders be taken as to the advisability of soliciting the Government to continue its present connection with the Bank as part proprietor on condition that the Government be guaranteed against paying any compensation to shareholders for losses which the Bank may suffer for any act done by the Government directors in good faith."

Mr. Crawford, on the Baboo proceeding to read a speech, rose to object on a point of order against his doing so. The objection was overruled by the Chairman, and on the Baboo urging that it was desirable Government should continue its connection with the Bank, as hitherto, as shareholders, and as having a direct part in the management,

MR. Roussac remarked that instead of supporting anything of the kind, he would oppose it: the sooner the Bank got rid of the Government as shareholders the better.

Baboo Prosad Doss Dutt's resolution was then put to the vote but no one seconded it.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Mr. Murdoch, and seconded by Dr. Chuckerbutty, the proceedings terminated.—*Englishman.*

DR. KIRK AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—I have read with great interest your correspondent's account of the interview he had yesterday at Marseilles with Mr. Stanley, the discoverer of Dr. Livingstone, and I feel called upon to stand by my friend, Dr. Kirk. Let me begin by saying that if there has been any neglect at Zanzibar in communicating with Dr. Livingstone, I, as the political agent and her Majesty's consul there during the last five years, must share with Dr. Kirk the blame, as within that lapse of time I am responsible for what apathy may have been displayed while I was at my post—viz., upwards of two years.

During my first stay at Zanzibar (from June, 1867, to April, 1869), it will be remembered that Dr. Livingstone was supposed to have been killed; so that very few, if any, letters were sent to Zanzibar for him. I can vouch, for the fact that no letters passed through my hands during the whole of that time.

In compliance with Dr. Livingstone's request, I sent to Ujiji, towards the middle of the year 1868, a certain quantity of supplies and medicines, but I am not aware that any private letters were sent, except those that Dr. Kirk and I wrote to him, for the reason that is mentioned above. On a previous occasion Dr. Seward had sent up, via Kilwa, quinine and stores, which were to await the Doctor's arrival at Ujiji. In both these expeditions Dr. Kirk's valuable assistance was readily obtained, and I must here bear testimony to the great interest that Dr. Kirk always took in anything connected with his friend Dr. Livingstone. On no occasion did I ever perceive the slightest indication of jealousy on the part of Dr. Kirk.

After my departure from Zanzibar, in April, 1869, Dr. Kirk organised a further expedition, consisting of fourteen men and a large caravan of supplies, to meet the great traveller at Ujiji. Cholera intervened and delayed this expedition, and out of the fourteen men only seven reached Unyanyembe. There the remaining party appear to have helped themselves out of the supplies; but for this Dr. Kirk surely cannot be blamed; and, after all it was better that they should have done this than have declared themselves unable to proceed on their journey for want of means of subsistence.

On my return to Zanzibar, in August, 1870, furnished as I was with ample means by her Majesty's Government, I prepared a third expedition, and chose seven men who knew the country in the neighbourhood of Ujiji to replace those who were reported to have died, with instructions to proceed to Ujiji, and there to await Dr. Livingstone's arrival; but the road was unsafe, and no caravan would venture up country for a considerable time after the expedition was organised, so that it was detained at Bagamoyo until after my departure on sick leave in the following December. This is the caravan mentioned by Mr. Stanley as having left Bagamoyo two days before Dr. Kirk's visit to the coast in the Columbine. With it went the letters and parcels that I had taken out to Zanzibar for Dr. Livingstone. Kirk is said to have made shooting the primary object of his visit to Bagamoyo, and to have neglected the caravan altogether; but Mr. Stanley's own statement shows that the caravan had already started when Kirk reached that spot; and surely a village of 500 inhabitants is not so large that he could not learn in ten minutes how matters stood. If, therefore, he went out on a shooting excursion with the officers of the Columbine, he did so knowing that the object of his going to Bagamoyo was accomplished. Mr. Stanley's statement would indeed show that the simple rumour of Dr. Kirk's approaching arrival had had the good effect of putting the caravan in motion.

To those who are unacquainted with Zanzibar, the statement that eleven packages of letters from home, sent to Mr. Stanley in the course of nine months, had reached Ujiji, while in three years Dr. Livingstone had not been able to receive a single letter, would certainly appear strange; but let me explain that in every likelihood those eleven packages, together with the telegram, were received at Zanzibar by the same mail, and that they were sent up to Ujiji by the same messenger. One caravan may pass through the country where another may fail to reach its destination; and the very fight that occurred at Unyanyembe, in which Mr. Stanley was involved, may have cleared the way for future caravans. But I have only to mention Mr. Stanley's own adventures to show the difficulties that sometimes attend caravans on their way to Ujiji; and if Dr. Livingstone, on the other hand, did not get any letters, it is because, as I have shown, no letters were written to him, his friends believing him to be dead.

I hope Mr. Stanley has given Dr. Kirk the opportunity of justifying himself; but, however this may be, I have felt it my duty to come forward and make known to the public, through your columns, the sympathy and friendly feeling that Dr. Kirk has always entertained for his old friend and fellow-traveller, Dr. Livingstone.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

HY. A. CHURCHILL.

63, Portsdown-road, Maida-vale, July 25.

DR HAHNEMANN, the founder of the Homœopathic school, was one day consulted by a wealthy English lord. The doctor listened patiently to the statement made to him. He then took a small phial, opened it, and held it under his lordship's nose, saying "Smell! Well, you are cured." The patient asked, in surprise, "How much do I owe you?"—"A thousand francs," was the reply. He immediately pulled out a bank note, and held it under the doctor's nose, saying "Smell! Well, you are paid!"

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALTPASS.—to the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

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Bombay, 6th August 1872.

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LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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BOMBAY. CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE. MADRAS.
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LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

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Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, one PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 12 horse-power, with 2 cylinders (8½ in. diam.), and enlarged fire-box, complete, by Messrs. RUSTON PROCTOR and Co.

One PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 10 Horse-power, with cylinders (7½ inches diam.), fitted and in other respects similar to above.

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FOR SALE,

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A FEW REAMS of first quality CREAM LAID DEMY, 21 lbs.—size 23 by 17½ inch.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

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A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is *guaranteed* after the 3rd year to those assured on the "With Profit" Scale, with prospect of a quinquennial bonus.

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LATE VICE-PRESIDENT INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

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THE VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S POLICIES, AS FAMILY PROVISION OR BUSINESS SECURITY, BY THE NATURE OF THE INVESTMENTS WHICH CAN BE REALIZED AT ANY TIME, IS UNIMPEACHABLE.

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BRANCH OFFICE, 4 Church Lane, Bombay.

LONDON.
BANKERS—The Bank of Scotland, Lothbury, E.C.

EDINBURGH.
AGENT—James Haswell, Esq., W.S., 7, St. Andrew's Square.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

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ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL Rs. 60,00,000.—REVENUE Rs. 16,00,000.
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Age.	Civil Risks. With Profits.	Civil Risks. Without Profits.	Military Risks. With Profits.	Military Risks. Without Profits.	Age.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
25	38 8	34 0	43 0	38 0	25
30	43 0	38 0	47 8	42 0	30
35	48 0	42 0	52 8	46 0	35
40	54 0	47 0	58 8	51 0	40
45	60 0	53 0	65 0	57 0	45
50	70 0	61 0	74 8	65 0	50

The HOME RATES to which the above would be reduced during residence in Europe, with rates for other ages and for terms years, can be had on application to the Company's

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & CO.

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TURIN.
OPENED SINCE OCTOBER 1871.
THE GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BERNERHOF HOTEL AT BERNE.
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This fine Hotel, situated opposite the principal Railway Station (Porta Nuova) ARRIVAL, in a central position near the public garden and the most fashionable Streets, is kept according to the Swiss style, and extremely convenient for all classes of travellers; combining the greatest comfort, with moderate charges.

The house is heated during the winter season.

Kept by CONSTANT KRAFT.

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(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

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BYCULLA STATION,

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MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
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(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

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